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reasonable, and terms made known on application at the office.

The Death of Love.

And is he dead at last? He lingered long,
Despite the fever fits of doubt and pain;
It seemed that faith had wov'n a web so strong,
'Twould keep him till his pulse beat true again.
Centre of so much youth and hope and trust,
How could he crumble into common dust?

Cold blew the icy winds of circumstance,
Prudence and penury stood side by side,
Barbing the arrow shot by crafty chance,
Snatching the balsam from the wounds of pride;
Slander spiced well the cup false friendship gave;
And so Love died. Where shall we make his grave?

Scatter no roses on the bare, black earth;
Plant no white lilies, no blue violets bloom.
Weak in his death, as feeble in his birth,
Why should life strive to sanctify his tomb?
Even gentle memory by truth forbid
To honor aught that died as light Love did.

Let the rank grasses flourish fearlessly,
With no fond footstep brushing them away;
While the young life he troubled, strong and free,
Turns to the promise of the world's new day,
Leaving the darkening skies to close above
The unhallowed burial place of shallow Love.

ADDRESS

Of Col. Thos. M. Holt at the 24th Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is with profound pleasure that I address the members of the Cumberland Agricultural Society and the citizens of the honored town of Fayetteville on this auspicious occasion. It is a privilege not unappreciated by me, I assure you, to be permitted to congratulate the members of an organization that has done so much to foster the interests of the greatest of our industrial undertakings—the tilling of the soil.

I have watched your annual fair with pride, as year after year, through prosperous and through adverse seasons alike, you sent forth your call to the farmer to come up and exhibit the results of the year's labors; to consult with his neighbors, and learn to avoid the errors of the past and to redouble its triumphs. And it is with especial satisfaction that I stand to-day among the patriotic sons of Fayetteville, upon the historic ground where North Carolina accepted the Constitution of the United States, and united her fortunes with her sisters of the Revolution; where her brave men and prudent statesmen and heroes of courage and enterprise have never been wanting in the hour of need by their mother State in all her past history—gallant old Fayetteville.

Perhaps of all the towns of North Carolina there exists not one to-day which maintains in greater perfection the old chivalric and hospitable spirit of the past to the stranger in her midst, and preserves more cordiality and kindness throughout her society, shedding light around every fireside, than the historic town of Fayetteville.

I rejoice to feel that it is upon the eve of a grand development of material prosperity. Along with its new treasures of trade and commerce may it ever keep the priceless legacy of its past and the traditions which have made its name synonymous with North Carolina's history and Southern glory.

I said that Fayetteville was about to witness a new era of prosperity. *That* I verily believe, and all honor to the men who have rendered that prosperity possible by their patient and persevering labor.

The time was, before the building of railroads, when Fayetteville sat at what was practically the head of navigation of the greatest river of the State, and received the ever rolling caravans of trade with the interior, well nigh to the borders of Virginia.

The Haw and the Deep, natural tributaries of the river at her feet, watered a region allied in every way to the Cape Fear by blood, by tradition and the common interests of every character. When a crop was made it turned to Fayetteville as its natural market, and our flour and tobacco rolled through your streets, while your merchants loaded the long lines of wagons that sought their distant homes among the red hills of the Alamance region.

The railroad came and, destroying time and distance, cut across your ancient channel of trade to carry the rich prizes of your traffic to other markets. The laws of political economy are inexorable, and as surely as water seeks its level trade follows channels so devised that a safe, cheap and speedy transit to the most favorable market shall be secured. Thus, as your territory tributary by nature to the Cape Fear was successfully crossed by railroads and cut off, many streams of prosperity dried up, and adversity tried the manly hearts in your midst. But wise men do not sit down to lament over the inevitable. There was a way to win nature to your side again by the help of science and so to seize treasures that might richly compensate for all that had been lost in the conflict of events. Let me congratulate you upon the pluck and perseverance which witness their reward to-day in the steady progress of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, which will bring to you the resources of the superb mountain region of our State, and at no distant day unite you with the great North-west of this Union, with all of its tremendous energy, seeking new outlets for its restless enterprise and eager to learn the possibilities of traffic with us as they have never known them until now.

It is especially gratifying to know that to the determination, the untiring zeal, the intelligent and self-sacrificing devotion of the time and thought and means of your own citizens, aided by a few men of forethought and enterprise along the line, is the grand success due which is now closely within your grasp. With the extension already completed to the Carolina Central on the south and the approach of a great through line from the north-east, you must soon have a railroad centre of the first importance, with the lines of the north-east and the north-west crossing your streets and water transportation to your door.

It has become fashionable to indulge in denunciations of railroads and their managers, but whatever abuses may exist (and I do not say that railroad management is faultless) yet if North Carolina alone among her sister states were without steam transportation, how quick we should be to mark the enormous difference in all that shows progress and civilization between such a community and those which enjoy speedy communication with the world.

The past decade has witnessed an extraordinary advance in our railroad facilities. I need not ask your attention in detail to the rapid development in all sections of the State, both of the great trunk lines and their numerous branches now shooting out to pour the like-giving currents into the great arteries of trade. Splendid achievements of the passage of the Blue Ridge and the mighty Black have united forever the two great divisions of the State into one harmonious whole, and everywhere along the lines the traveler witnesses the life and activity evoked by the presence of the iron horse. New stations are multiplying and old ones have become towns. Stimulated by ready transportation for their products, cotton factories have been built until they exceed in number those of any other state of the South (although without the larger capital of others). Manufacturing enterprises of various kinds are making the modest beginning that is one day to result in centres of productive industry, affording employment for our people not otherwise engaged, and supplying a ready and constant market for such perishable supplies from our farmers as could not profitably be sent abroad.

If we remember that it is what is saved, and not what is received, that makes individuals wealthy, it is easy to see the value to the State, both of the products thus utilized that would have gone to waste and the habit so acquired of preserving instead of throwing away the elements of wealth.

It is noticeable that the small railroads or branches are all so profitably employed that the future policy of the great lines will plainly be to continue their multiplication until, as is the case in many other states, scarcely a county seat will exist that has not communication by rail with its neighbor and the world.

The most enlightened nations are those which travel most, and thus make themselves the observers of universal human experience, the traders of the world and the masters of the study of human nature wherever it exists.

Travel already exists among us to an extent never known before, and the day is speedily coming when the hidden valleys and the great sea beaches and the mountain tops, with their varied resources and blessings, will be the common resort and common property of the great body of our intelligent citizens.

Such things are greatly to be desired in the interest of that general enlightenment which precedes justice and equity to all interests and sections, and the full development of state pride and devotion to all of the interests of our beloved State. As a people we are progressing. It is a fact that this commonwealth, in spite of the enormous losses of the war, not only in property of every description, but in her dead and disabled children, who were her greatest treasure, yet stands to-day in a condition unparalleled heretofore in all her history. We see it in the improvement of her railroads and waterways, the building up of towns, the opening of mines and quarries, the better architecture of our houses and public buildings, the numberless comforts that find their way to the houses of the people. We see it in the great increase of schools, public and private, and their higher standard of education and more liberal support, in the prosperity of the colleges and University and the greatly improved seminaries of instruction for our girls. We see it in the splendid array of charitable institutions and their wise and humane administration. (These include the addition within the past ten years of the most admirable edifice for the care of the insane known in the South and the first building ever erected by State authority for the colored insane.) We see it in the improvement of the daily and weekly press, including the establishment of valuable papers in counties which never maintained them before. We see it, above all, in the face of even enlarged expenditures for State objects necessary to our welfare, by the lessening of taxation at home and the steady and constant elevation of our credit in the markets of the world, as our engagements are promptly met. Never since ante bellum days have North Carolina bonds of every honest description commanded as much as to-day.

These are indisputable facts, and the foundation for them is revealed by a study of the figures presented by the successive returns of the United States census and the reports of the auditor of North Carolina.

I shall not apologize to the thoughtful who are asking for the signs of the times if I introduce some of these figures as a basis of a few reflections by way of encouragement to go forward in the march of progress. They afford a solid foundation for our conclusions, which no speculation, however eloquent, or imagination, however brilliant, can afford us. Using round numbers for brevity's sake, we shall observe upon examination that the farms of North Carolina are more numerous and of smaller average size than ever before. In 1860 we had 75,200 farms, with an average of 316 acres each. In 1870 we had 93,500 farms, averaging 212 acres each. In 1880 we had 157,600 farms, with an average of only 142 acres.

The actual subdivision must have progressed further than is apparent even by this at one end of the scale, for at the other end we have four times as many farms having from 500 to 1,000 acres, held by one man, in 1880 as there were in 1860, and more than five times as many of 1,000 acres and over. This shows the ravages of the mortgage system and the progress of an evil and undesired consideration, by either buyer or seller, at one end of the scale in opposition to the general rule of subdivision which has on the whole greatly prevailed. If we consider the reduction of the average from 316 to 142 in connection with the average acreage of the States esteemed highly prosperous, such as Ohio in 1880, which was 99, of New Jersey at 88, of Massachusetts at 87, and some others even less, it is plain that long steps have already been made in the right direction. But candor compels me to say that the increase of small farms is partly due to the limited homesteads occupied by the colored population, and it is of the highest importance that the operations of the mortgage system should cease to engulf the hopes and prospects of so many lives. Yet after all deductions, from twice to three times as many farms of ordinary size existed in 1880 on the same total average as in 1860.

The total acres in farming lands in 1860 are reported at 23¾ millions, which had sunk to 19¾ in 1870, and reached again 22¾ in 1880. But the percentage of *improved* land had gained about one-fourth during the decade. But the great increase has taken place in the six years since that period, and it has been extraordinary indeed. There can be no doubt, if the rate of progress is maintained, that North Carolina will win for herself a high place in the march of improvement when revealed in the census of 1890. For if we examine the latest attainable figures—those of the State Auditor in his last report (1885) comparing the figures returned for taxation of 1884 with those of the report of 1875, we find that in the last ten years the total acreage reported, which includes farming lands and town lots, has risen from 25,900,000 acres to 28,000,000. But the increase in valuation is far greater, showing what industry and skill had in the mean time accomplished. That is to say, the $75,300,000 worth of farming lands had risen in valuation to $102,300,000, and the $17,000,000 of town property had become $24,600,000—making a grand total of $127,000,000 of real property instead of $92,000,000 as in 1875.

When you remember that there was an average of nearly 25 per cent. over valuation in 1875 by the relation of currency to gold as compared with the present, and the gradual shrinkage since, and consider that all these are sworn returns given in for taxation, a percentage of which always escapes the assessor and collector, you will see that it is no small gain to chronicle an increase of about one-third in the value of real estate in the space of ten years. This would have been impossible without an increase of its productive power by greater population, better directed labor and more abundant crops, with better implements and machinery, more live stock and of a better quality, and, in short, all the elements of a more intelligent husbandry.

An advance in crops had already been made in 1880 as compared with our condition ten years before, as we shall discover upon comparing the crop returns as follows: Indian corn, that great food for man and beast, which had reached 30,000,000 bushels in 1860, but had dropped to 18,000,000 bushels in 1870, amounted to 28,000,000 in 1880, and doubtless now exceeds any limit heretofore known. Wheat and oats each gained a half million bushels over 1870 or about one-sixth of the crop additional. Sweet potatoes had gained 1½ millions of bushels, or an increase of one half—thus making our product the largest in the Union, leaving Georgia, our nearest competitor, 200,000 bushels behind.

Meantime, rice culture had almost been completely restored to the crop of 1880, having been 2½ times that of 1870, or 5,600,000 pounds instead of 2,000,000. But the grand addition was in the more than doubling the great money crops of tobacco and cotton—the former increasing from 11 million pounds to 26 million pounds and the latter from 145,000 bales to 289,000 bales, or more than 2½ times as much.

I will not pursue the details of the crops farther, but it is evident that a vast increase beyond this has taken place in the last six years. Our State returns do not give us crop estimates, but we do have the number and value of live stock as a basis of comparison of the two periods.

Thus we find the following advance from the last census return (1880) to the date of the Auditor's statement of domestic animals returned for taxation, being those owned in 1884. In a period of only four years horses and mules had increased from 201,000 to 257,000; cattle of all kinds from 607,000 to 876,000 (equal to more than ten per cent. annually); sheep from 461,000 to 625,000, and hogs from 1,450,000 to 1,900,000. These show from 25 to 40 per cent. and over of gain in the four years. That better care is given to live stock, and great improvement in the breeds, is shown by the fact that the same number of milch cows in 1880 as in 1860 produced about double the amount of butter, or about four million pounds more.

In these items Cumberland county sustains herself well, as she is credited with a gain of forty per cent. in horses, about fifty per cent. of mules, ten per cent. of hogs, over thirty per cent. of sheep, &c. It is exceedingly creditable to her farmers that the value of farming implements, tools and machinery in 1880 was $55,121, but has risen in 1884 to $185,720—a gain of about 250 per cent. What volumes does that speak in praise of the work of your Agricultural Society and your Annual Fair!

It is especially gratifying to observe, in reference to the whole State, that the $4,082,000 invested in farming implements and machinery in 1870, which had reached $6,078,000 by the census of 1880, is actually returned for taxation four years later at $14,200,000, or more than doubled.

I could not proclaim a fact to exhibit the progress of enlightened farming among us with more of the eloquence of truth than the simple statement that our people have found it wise and economical to invest eight millions of their earnings in tools and machinery to develop the great possibilities of their soil in but four years' time, and so more than doubling the largest sum ever devoted to that purpose in her history.

To sum up the whole story, in the past ten years we have doubled our personal property of every description, and have added to the total of our real and personal estate the sum of fifty-seven millions of dollars, making a grand aggregate of $209,500,000. When one remembers the absurdly low rate of assessment which prevails for taxation in many counties, and the two years of additional growth since, it is plain that fully $300,000,000 or more must represent the wealth of North Carolina to-day. An enormous proportion of this is the creation of the toil and skill of the last ten years. Whence came it? After making all allowances for the value of mining and manufacturing, lumber, turpentine, fishery and other interests, the great bulk came from the labors of the farmer. These facts speak with trumpet tongue in honor of the efforts of our Agricultural Societies to encourage intelligent farming, to introduce improved stock, implements and machinery, and to rouse the people to the need of skilled labor, of smaller farms and better tillage, of food production at home, of industry and economy—uniting to the frugality and integrity of the past the intelligence and enterprise of the present.

To you, gentlemen, and to the faithful officers and supporters of kindred societies throughout the State, and to the Agricultural Department, (which was the creature of the State Agricultural Society and similar bodies, being organized by the Legislature upon their memorial and after they had won the assent of public opinion), and to the vigilant and patriotic public press, great credit is due for the results already accomplished and the promise of greater to come.

Our farmers are often implored to raise their own meat and cease to depend upon Chicago. How many are aware that only eleven States out of thirty-eight exceeded us in the number of swine in 1880; that in four or five of these the excess was almost nominal, and the remaining half dozen all exceeded us in population and capital or size, and that now within ten years past we have nearly doubled our number, adding about one million in spite of the ravages of diseases that are almost unknown in newly settled regions. It is doubtful if to-day we are excelled by more that five states, whatever their extent and wealth. Indeed, it would surprise those who have been accustomed to decry home enterprise to examine the percentage of profit in North Carolina, when the capital, cost of lands and stock and tools and labor are compared with the crop values, estimated in the same way, in many states regarded as especially progressive and prosperous.

The day is not far distant when capital and skill to an equal amount, united with the advantages of our superb climate and soil, will astonish the world. We have seen many things to awaken our thankfulness for the blessings vouchsafed to us. But there are faults in our system to be corrected, and grievous errors that need our best efforts to banish. We are sending too much money out of our borders for fertilizers. We buy nearly as much as the state of New York, with its five millions of people and enormous capital in the dairy and farming interests. Indeed, only two or three states in the entire Union expend as much as we do for this object. By all means let us extend the use of fertilizers, but, except certain chemicals, a very large proportion of them can and ought to be made within our own borders. We must have better roads for ordinary transportation throughout the country, let them cost what they may. You are hardly able to know what we suffer in the upper country from this great source of loss and depreciation of stock and time in reaching market.

We must persevere in the strenuous efforts now made to provide our households with home supplies, and then offer the surplus, cotton, tobacco and other products of diverse character to the markets of the world as money crops, that we may reduce our dependence upon foreign markets to the narrowest limit consistent with safe commercial enterprise.

We must foster truck raising and our orchards and vineyards, and be ready to avail ourselves of the thousand minor industries which quick transportation will so greatly develop and profit. In this connection I am glad to congratulate you upon the brilliant success of the Fruit Fair held in your midst in August last, and upon the existence in your county of the most extensive vineyard this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the young men of our land I ask, do you seek a career where the rewards are certain if sought with perseverance and fidelity to duty? Are you looking for a life which will give you strength of body and peace of mind, and eventually crown you with the blessings of comfort and content under your own vine and fig tree? Seek it by honorable labor in the workshops and fields of your mother state.

If the risks of mercantile life were understood, how many who hasten to the town to day would return to the happy content of the field and forest. Even as a business speculation, I have shown that the agriculture of North Carolina, with whatever difficulties it may have contended, is yet in the main both the safest and the most remunerative employment among us of time and skill and capital, and its future is brighter still.

I know that in common with all the financial world we have had a season of profound depression in business, that crops have failed—in some sections disastrously from exceptional cold or drought or flood—and that throughout the entire country values of all kinds have fallen as compared with gold. Yet in the face of all this, in the last year, as reported, we have gained eight millions of hard dollars, a vast contrast to the shrinkage of stocks and speculative fortunes, and even of mercantile goods, in the commercial centres abroad.

Our population is now increasing with unusual rapidity, as emigration to the South and West has measurably ceased, except among the negroes, and in turn we are beginning to receive accessions. Every year our facilities for reaching distant markets are multiplied, and education, skill and capital are steadily accumulating their mighty momentum. The day of high farming is perhaps not far distant, when a few acres richly fertilized from manures made on the spot shall do the work of many.

When that morning shall indeed rise upon a land so favored by Providence in its admirable location, its diversity of surface and soil and even climate, fitting it for every product that the husbandman desires in our quarter of the earth, and blessed with the wealth of the most valuable forests of the Appalachian system, the greatest range of useful minerals in the Union, with the fish of the sounds and the seas and a water power exceeding that which has wrought the fortunes of thousands, what a day will come to the young men who gird their loins for the task of developing this great State which nature and experience alike proclaim to be the kingdom of the farmer!

Indulge me with a parting word in recognition of the display of the artistic taste and handiwork of our fair county women in your most creditable exhibition.

After all our treasures have been compared, there is nothing in North Carolina soil that compares with her superb women. Nay, the very rose and flower of her crown, is their revolutionary history.

Now when I recall the devotion of the daughters of Fayetteville in the dying hours of the lost cause, and remember how with "hope against hope" they cast their jewels into the treasury, rivalling the most touching page of Carthagenian history, I recognize the indomitable spirit which survives to stimulate their husbands and brothers and sons, and will live to make North Carolina as grand in the future as she has been memorable in the past.

PEEPS AT LONDON'S MISERY.

SIGNS OF THE SOCIAL VOLCANO.

Portents from the Slums—Rejoicing Over George's Vote—Nihilistic Congratulations.

Correspondence of the New York Star.

In the memoirs of Count Vitzthum von Eckstaedt (Saxon Minister to the Court of St. James, from 1853 to 1864), which are just being published at Stuttgart, a remark of the Emperor Louis Napoleon's about England is quoted which is interesting in view of many symptoms of the present social situation. "In England," said the revolution-begotten Emperor, "one always feels like being on board a great ship in the midst of a dense fog and at the mercy of the tempest. There is a continual movement, and one always believes a revolution is about to break forth. But in looking at it more nearly one preceives that there is nothing in it and that the good ship still sails and continues to advance." Whether it will turn out as usual that there is "nothing in it" I cannot pretend to prophesy, but certain it is that a traveler going through England nowadays would find as many portents of an approaching revolution as Arthur Young did when traveling through France some hundred years ago. The daily sharpening antagonisms between the rich and the poor, the aristocrats and the common people; the low mutterings of vengeance among the starving out-of-works; the growth of the socialist movement, marching to a deep, mysterious accompaniment like the tramp and shuffle of the peasants' sabots so strikingly described by Dickens in his "Tales of Two Cities"—are signs that seem to point toward a great and angry social upheaval, which only awaits its psychological moment to be precipitated.

Everywhere the observer turns these portents strike his eye. The streets of London are full of beggars. In the suburbs the man and woman with an air of past respectability, dragging a string of children after them through the middle of the road, and chanting some dismal ditty to excite the charity of the passersby, are a common sight.

Yesterday while walking through one of the stuccoed streets of Bayswater, I was transfixed by a horrible apparition—a tall man in rags without a hat, his shaggy hair tossing in the wind, wagging in front of him one hideously deformed hand while gesticulating wildly with the other, and uttering fiercely and loudly some incoherent declamation. A throng of small boys and servants going to market followed him. The horses of a splendidly appointed carriage, in which sat a delicate looking lady, shied as they passed him by and attempted to run away. The lady screamed. The coachman with curses made a cut at the man with his whip. A policeman who had been watching the scene doubtfully from the corner of the street here ran up, collared the man of rags roughly, who did not seem to care, and marched him out of sight, still gesticulating and declaiming, tossing his hatless head and wagging his deformed hand. It was an obscene apparition from the deepest deep of misery and horror of the slums of this mighty social cancer called London, an atom of the pus which has begun to overflow.

Sir Charles Warren, the Chief commissioner of London Police, has recently been pursuing as vigorous a campaign against a certain class of men who have been infesting the well-to-do quarters of town as he has against mad dogs. These are the "cab touts," certain hungry, savage looking, tramp-like men, who rush in half dozen around a cab whenever it halts at a door, and nearly tear the passenger to pieces offering to carry his baggage upstairs. Once admitted to a house, the chances are ten to one they make away with something from the hall. Many of these were at no distant time respectable workingmen, many were irregular thieves, and many wretched denizens of the purlieus come to the surface for the nonce. The Commissioner of Police has driven them under the surface again, but you may see them of a Sunday listening to the preachers of revolution in Hyde Park, and when the Lord Mayor parades in all his glory next week they will make an ominous contrast in the counter-demonstration with which the Social Democratic Federation are threatening to shock the eyes and ears of the civic respectability.

I think I have already described for you those wonderful Sunday meetings in Hyde Park at which stark communism is preached, and denunciations of the wealthy—the "have-alls" as they are dubbed, with the nicknaming propensity of revolutions—and threats against the tyranny of class and the iniquity of property are openly spoken on the very sward by which the have-alls are haughtily rolling past in their equipages, taking the air. Every other book you take up, like Mr. Mallock's lampoon of Mr. Chamberlain, or like Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Right Honorable," in which one of the leading characters is a Hyde Park socialist, or like the "Problems of a Great City," contains some echo of the volcano that is rumbling beneath our feet. The daily newspapers, provincial and metropolitan, teem with such indications.

The big vote polled for Henry George in New York has given the Socialists of London great heart. They declare it is the first strong shaft of the light of the breaking dawn that the Socialist idea should have made such substantial headway in such a happy hunting ground of professional politicians, and such a preserve of capitalists as the mighty city of New York. William Morriss, the poet of English Socialism, has, I hear, begun to compose a Hugoesque ode to the 68,000 sons of freedom who voted for Mr. George. Nor is the sensation caused by Mr. George's poll confined to England alone. Louise Michel, I believe, has already cabled her congratulations, and Stepniak, Peter Lavaroff and Kropotkine are preparing an address to Mr. George from the Nihilists of Russia. To the propertied classes, there is no doubt of it, the vote has given a profound shock, while all radicals, who are not afraid of the red spectre rejoice as heartily at it, as a healthy sign of the times, as the maddest communist of Trafalgar square.

THE DURHAM FIRE.

A LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

The Largest Tobacco Warehouse in the South Reduced to Ashes.

We give below an extended account of the work of the fire in Durham. Parrish's fine warehouse is gone. The *Plant* says:

In the basement of the warehouse, and on each floor of the prize houses, was stored tobacco in hogsheads and bulk. There were about eighty-five hogsheads saved, all the rest, about eight hundred hogsheads and many thousand pounds outside the hogsheads, were destroyed. In all, the tobacco burned aggregates about one million pounds. Of this amount, seven or eight hundred thousand pounds belonged to Capt. Parrish.

To sum up, the best business block in Durham is in ashes and a great disaster has come upon us, but the plucky men who have helped make Durham what it is, have backbone and nerve and are preparing to go to work again already, aye, before the flames died down. Herndon & Co., and Mesley & Meaney, and others had made arrangements to open in other places, but many are those who are houseless, and few are the houses available. Truly a calamity! But business will go on. Tobacco will be bought. The trade will be lively, and the town will live!

Sadness for the present paralyzes many of us, but hope for the future animates all—and Durham will rise, aye, is rising already. Three cheers for the noble hearted men who make up her wealth. We thank God it was no worse, and take courage.

Here follows an accurate list of the losses and the amounts of insurance:

E. A. Whitaker, piano dealer, loss $400; no insurance.

C. T. Postley, jeweler, insurance $1,500; amount of loss not known.

Jacob Levy, dry goods merchant, value of stock $30,000; insurance $20,000. About one-third of stock saved.

C. C. Taylor, tinner, loss $1,000; insurance $1,000

A. M. Rigsbee, insurance $11,900; value of stock and buildings $20,000.

C. H. Lewellin, tailor, value of stock $400; insurance $300. Saved $300 worth of stock.

W. Shelburn, photographer, value of stock $2,000; loss $1,000.

M. C. Herndon & Co., furniture dealers, value of stock $13,000; insurance $7,000.

The postoffice building, owned by Blackwell & Carr, value $5,000; insurance $3,500.

The Kivett building, value $3,000; insurance $2,000. A. J. Kivett, of Henderson, owner.

Store house owned by Gray Barbee, valued $3,000; insurance $2,000.

R. H. Atwater, grocer, value of stock $4,000; insurance $2,000.

Store house owned by A. J. Glenn & Son, value $3,500; insurance $2,500.

M. C. Herndon's store house, value $3,680; no insurance.

Mesley & Meany, tailors, value of stock $1,000; insurance $500.

L. B. Henderson, dentist, value of stock $600; insurance $526.

A. K. Umpstead, insured for $4,100; loss not ascertained.

E. J. Parrish, loss $115,000; insurance $93,845.

Parrish & Blackwell, loss $13,000; insurance $8,500.

W. H. Osborn, loss $12,000; insurance $6,000.

C. W. Burkhead, loss $200; insurance $250.

Goldschieder, auction house, value of stock $9,000; insurance $5,000.

Perry, grocer, value of stock $10,000; insurance $2,000.

Bank of Durham, property damaged $4,000; insurance $2,500.

C. C. Murray & Son, tinners, loss $400; no insurance.

Mrs. Ada M. Smith, milliner, value of stock $7,500; insurance $4,000.

Lambe, Slater & Gorman, dry goods merchants, value of stock $16,000; insurance $8,000. Much of their stock saved.

W. T. Blackwell, loss $650; insurance $650.

Total loss about $280,000. Total insurance $203,032.

The *Plant* takes this opportunity to offer a word of encouragement to the unfortunate losers by this morning's fire. Only a few years ago the town of Durham was unknown to the mapmaker; by the dint of your energy you have made the name of your town known around the world. To-day salesmen traveling direct from Durham are at home in South Africa, the Straits of Malacca, Hong Kong, the deserts of Arabia, or anywhere else where grass grows or water runs. If with no beginning we can compel the business man from Hong Kong, London, San Francisco, New York or New Orleans to take his grip sack and travel direct to Durham, what may we be able to accomplish with a Durham sign already painted upon the Pyramids of Egypt; what may we expect when we have made a reputation that allows our Minister to the court of St. James to entertain his distinguished Lords and Dukes, discoursing about the merits of Durham tobacco. What may we expect when the standard in the United States Army and Navy is Durham tobacco. What may we expect when we, beginning with nothing, have compassed land and sea, and to-day the globe upon which we live, computed by geographists to be 20,000 miles, is belted with signs telling of Durham. There is every reason for us to be encouraged and inspired to begin life anew and afresh. The office of the *Plant* smoulders in ruins, but by the glare of the light that tells where our headquarters once was and sitting among the ashes, we try to pen a few lines of encouragement to our stricken community. If it has been the pleasure and purpose of the *Plant* in the past to serve the best interest of Durham, we come to this labor of love with purposes doubly renewed, and purified, as it were, by fire, determined that when in the past we have put forth one effort, in the future we will put forth two, determined that, if in the past we have failed in doing our whole duty in building up the waste places, that in the future we promise to make amends, and in this morning, standing in the very shadow of our mighty ruins, we reconsecrate the *Plant* to a more worthy effort to be more loyal to every interest in the community.

Our unfortunate fellow-citizens who lose by the fire have our deepest sympathy; although our own sanctum is swept away, we mourn not on this account, but on account of our unfortunate friends.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Honor of Its Invention Belonging to Joseph Henry.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Strada, an Italian Jesuit, 269 years ago, spoke in an academic paper of "the instantaneous transmission of thoughts and words between two individuals over an indefinite space." This was the first suggestion of an electric telegraph of which there is any record. Strada had in mind a species of lodestone which possesses such virtues that he believed they might be utilized for this purpose. Many experiments on electric telegraphs were made in the last century. None, however, were fruitful of results until after the electro-magnet, the conducting wire and the galvanic battery had been invented. Joseph Henry, the distinguished American scientist, who was but recently graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) Academy, devised a system of electro-magnetic telegraphy in 1831, which he put into operation at the academy grounds. Henry, with the spirit of a true, unselfish benefactor of his race, refused to patent his idea, which thus became the property of the world. Moreover, he was ahead of his times, and the world was unprepared for his invention. In 1835 he developed his scheme to a still greater extent and put a line in operation at Princeton, N. J. Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, sent out a circular to scientists and scientific bodies in this country, proposing inquiries as to the advisability of the establishing of electro-magnetic telegraphy in this country. Three letters, signed "Samuel F. B. Morse," came to the Secretary recommending the trial of the scheme. Morse had already made some experiments in electricity, and had conceived the idea of an electro-chemical telegraph. At the time which he wrote to the Secretary he was a professor in the University in the city of New York. Morse subsequently devised an apparatus by which he was enabled to send messages ten miles. He then, in 1838, exhibited his invention to Congress, but no action was taken for four years by that body. A bill was at length passed appropriating $30,000 for the construction of Morse's experiment line between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of forty miles. It was put into operation in 1844. This was the beginning of telegraphic service, which, with improvements and modifications, is now found in every land of Christendom. Although Morse is popularly supposed to be the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, the honor, as previously intimated, in reality belongs to Joseph Henry. To-day there are 675,000 miles of wires in operation in the United States and 2,000,000 miles in the world.

Fiddles for Firewood.

When Ole Bull, the renowned violinist, was staying in Paris in 1849 he returned home late one evening from a concert, and as the night was cold he ordered his man to make a fire in his room. The latter dragged toward the fireplace a huge box on which the word "Firewood" was painted in large letters. In answer to Ole Bull's astonished inquiry the servant told him that the box had been delivered that day at noon by his master's orders, as he thought. On being broken open the box was found to contain twenty-two violins and the following letter: "Great Master: The undersigned, being members of various amateur philharmonic societies, hereby declare that they will henceforth cease to perform on the accompanying instruments. The same wood from which Ole Bull can draw life, love, sorrow, passion and melody, is only to be regarded as—fuel for the flames in the hands of the undersigned, who, therefore, request he maestro to make an auto-da-fe of the enclosures, and to look upon the ascending smoke as incense offered to his genius by penitent dabblers in the noble art." This curious epistle bore the signatures of twenty-two young men. Three days afterward Ole Bull gave a dinner, to which he invited all the senders of the valuable "firewood." Each guest had lying before him on the table one of the violins referred to, and by its side a gold ring with the inscription "Solitude and Perseverance"—a piece of seasonable advice to the faint-hearted dilettante, and a symbolic indication of the means by which the virtuoso himself had attained to fame.

Some Good Advice.

Make few promises. Always speak the truth. Never speak evil of any one. Keep good company or none. Live up to your engagements. Never play a game of chance. Drink no intoxicating liquors. Good character is above all things else. Keep your own secrets if you have any. Never borrow if you can possibly help it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Ever live—fortune excepted—within your income. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Avoid temptation, for fear you may not withstand it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind. Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If anyone speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Never be idle; if your hands can't be employed usefully, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Women in Journalism.

From the Woman's Journal.

The Southern Woman's Press Association is to be organized at Greensboro, N. C., December 15. Miss M. L. Hatchett has been busy for three months collecting names of newspaper women at the South, and has a large list of women who are not only doing work for Southern papers, but for Northern papers as well. Some of our brightest women writers are of Southern birth and education. Mrs Frank Leslie is a native of New Orleans. Mrs Mary Bryan, of Georgia, has charge of Monro's publications in New York at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mrs E. J. Nicholson, owner and manager of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is a practical journalist, and is the only woman in this country who owns and manages a metropolitan daily.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. NYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Within the past ten days there have been very severe storms of wind, rain and snow in the North and Northwest. On the great lakes much loss of life and property is reported—the news being that 37 people have been drowned and several vessels, with cargoes amounting to about $750,000 swamped in the destroying waters.

Durham is not only a pushing, thriving, progressive little city in business matters, but she takes the lead in North Carolina in the building of churches and liberal contributions in church affairs. We give below a clipping from the Durham *Plant*, which, we venture to say, is a better showing than any other town in the State can make. Read this—the result of a recent Union Methodist meeting in that place:

After an eloquent sermon from the Rev. W. S. Creasy, pastor of Trinity church, he stated that the toral indebtedness of Methodism was six thousand two hundred dollars, and asked the congregation to liquidate it. Within the space of thirty minutes the entire amount was raised from a congregation that was ready to plead, 'we have done all we can do, and can do no more' and Methodism was relieved of her indebtedness."

Two new Methodist churches have been built in Durham within the past twelve months, and yet, as shown above, the Methodists there owe not one dollar to-day.

We learn from an article in the Baltimore *Journal of Commerce* that the Standard Oil Co. is swallowing up the greater proportion of the cotton seed oil mills of the South. The *Journal* says that by controlling a patent which cheapens the process of manufacture, the Standard Oil Co. have been enabled to buy up all the mills it needs, and thereby control the cotton seed oil market. The operations of the company are carried on in the name of the American Cotton Oil Trust Association. The growth of the cotton seed oil business in the past six years has been remarkable. In 1880 there were 40 cotton seed oil mills in the South, employing a capital of $3,500,000, while at present there are between 140 and 150 mills, with an aggregate capital of nearly $11,000,000.

It will be a great misfortune if the Trust company shall so get control of this important Southern industry as to set their own price upon the cotton seed; but experience teaches us that such will most likely be the case.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company has submitted to the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad a proposition to renew the lease upon said road, although the present lease has yet fifteen years to run. This, at first thought, looks like a very premature proceeding, but after consideration it may reasonably be inferred that the Richmond & Danville syndicate simply wish to find out what their chances are for retaining control of the road after the expiration of the present lease. In the event that they see no prospect of renewing the lease, we think it reasonable to suppose that they intend to construct lines of their own. Railroads are not built in a day, and fifteen years' time in which to locate and construct main lines and branches is none too much for so great an undertaking.

The Directors have refused to take any action in regard to the matter, but will submit the proposals to the Legislature. This strikes us as the proper course. We, in North Carolina, however, may talk as we please about outside corporations controlling our State railway lines and working in the interest of cities without our borders, but if the State had depended upon its own efforts to extend the North Carolina Road and develop Western North Carolina as it is now being developed, we think the title of "Rip Van Winkle" colud still be applied to it with much truth. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the renewel of the lease at this early day without very good reason and after much mature deliberation, but some of our contemporaries are hooting at the bare mention of even considering any proposition looking in that direction. The Legislature may be able to effect a better lease—for more money and on more advantageous terms—than the present one, a lease conditioned in such a way that the State's future interests might be protected. At any rate, let us not cry down the proposition until those vested with the proper authority have had time to examine into and sift it to the bottom.

There is another matter for consideration. Is the North Carolina Railroad able to stand alone and make its own freight rates and terms with lines connecting with it? Elsewhere we print a timely article in this connection. We cannot afford to be "bull-dozed" nor forced into measures, it is true; but can we afford to be so *very* independent as some of the writers on the subject would have us be? If we mistake not the Richmond & Danville Road owns the charter for the Midland Road from Danville to Charlotte, and if they should build it, we do not see much chance for the North Carolina Road when standing alone. A careful perusal of our correspondent's letter will show that it is entirely dependent on outside lines for sufficient support to make it not only a paying property, but a helpful one to the people in the way of maintaining even the present through freight rates, though they may be considered by some a little high.

It strikes us that if the newspapers and newspaper correspondents were a little less hasty and *intolerant* in regard to this matter, it would give the Directors and the Legislators more confidence and reliance on their own good judgment. Such a hue and cry is kept up that an ordinary public servant, without a great degree of backbone, will act, not as his own knowledge of the facts would dictate to him as best for the public good, but in obedience to a hastily formed public opinion.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at his residence, No. 123 Lexington Avenue, in New York city, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. He had been suffering for some time with a complication of diseases, the principal one being an affection of the kidneys. His death, however, was unexpected, it being generally supposed that he was slowly but surely regaining good health. The immediate cause of his death is ascribed by his physicians to a stroke of cerebral apoplexy.

Mr. Arthur was the twenty-first President of the United States. He was nominated by the Republican party in 1880 for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Garfield. In the summer of 1881, only a few monts after his inauguration, Garfield was assassinated, and Arthur succeeded him as the ruler of this country. While President Arthur could not be considered a great man, his administration of public affairs was in the main wise, and he retired from the Presidency with the record of a faithful, prudent and just Chief Executive. Grave fears were entertained by many within his party for the safety of the public interests under his administration. Up to the time of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, he had never been prominent save as a leader in the machine politics of New York city. His administration was conducted on the plan marked out by Garfield and his associates, and thus the bitter feeling of discontent at that time so portentous in the Republican party was pacified.

Ex-President Arthur was styled the "dandy President," he being not only remarkably neat and careful in his dress, but inclined to foppishness. He was lavish in his expenditure of money, and did not save one penny of the $175,000 he received during his occupancy of the White House. He leaves a moderate fortune of $200,000, all of which he is said to have made in his profession, the practice of law. He leaves two children, a daughter, Nellie, and a son who bears his father's name—Chester Alan. Mrs. Arthur died some years since.

The remains of the ex-President were conveyed from New York city to Albany, where they were buried without ostentation on Monday, the 22nd inst.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This is Thanksgiving day, as most people of course know. We will not go over the old beaten track and tell our readers how much they have to be thankful for, advising them all to go to church and be devout, and then go home and fill up on turkey, oysters, pumpkin pie "and the like of that." President Cleveland and Gov. Scales have issued their proclamations, and it is the duty of us all to this day remember God in His infinite mercy and tender love; to give thanks for the blessings which have been vouchsafed to us, though by reason of our many weaknesses and shortcomings we are not worthy of them; and, above all, to remember that by our works shall we be known, and that a grateful heart creates a generous spirit within us, prompting up to remember this day the needy and distressed and to give to them accordiag as God has prospered us.

The Lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The Richmond & Danville Railroad owns or controls all the railroads going into Charlotte and all their branches from all the section between Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and also the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio from Statesville to Charlotte. It owns the Western North Carolina, reaching the North Carolina at Salisbury, and the North-Western from Winston, and the Piedmont from Danville at Greensboro. The Carolina Central owns the road west of Charlotte to Shelby and beyond. The Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta own those entering Raleigh except the North Carolina. The Wilmington & Weldon crosses it at Selma and owns all the roads at Goldsboro except the Atlantic & North Carolina from Goldsboro vix Newbern to Morehead City. The Old Dominion & Bay Line steamers are members of the associated railways of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and work in their interest and own the steamers running into the North Carolina waters reaching to Newbern.

Now suppose the Richmond & Danville should build a railroad from Danville to Charlotte, or Mooresville or Davidson College on the A. T. & O. road (they own the Midland charter), or from Winston to other of the above points, (they have a charter, and the distance is *short* and can be cheaply built), transfer all their freight to such a line, instead of the North Carolina road as at present and surrender the lease: in such case it appears to the writer that the chance for the North Carolina road to live without connections would be poor, the Atlantic & North Carolina being their only outlet. As a matter of course neither the Richmond & Danville, the Carolina Central or the Western North Carolina, would give them any freight at Charlotte or Salisbury, and at Greensboro the Piedmont and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley would control the bulk; at Raleigh the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta; at Selma the Wilmington & Weldon *Short Cut*, while at Goldsboro the facilities of the *main line* of the Wilmington & Weldon would greatly exceed the Atlantic & North Carolina. What could the Atlantic & North Carolina do at Newbern with Norfolk, the steamers being in the interest of the associated railways. As for Morehead City, it is *nowhere*, and ever will be.

It seems to the writer that the North Carolina road as an *independent* line without connections or friends, would have a *lively* time to live.

The capital stock of the North Carolina road is four millions, of which the State owns three, and is in debt for it. The 6 per cent. bonds have and are now being renewed. The stock of the Atlantic & North Carolina road is over one and one-half millions, and the State owns about two-thirds of it, and it also owes the bonds for the stock, all of which will have to be paid by taxation unless the means can be found to provide for it. Under the existing lease the Richmond & Danville pays 6½ per cent. on the capital stock of the North Carolina road, which enables the State to pay its interest and set aside a small sinking fund. The Atlantic & North Carolina pays nothing. Its interest is paid by taxation. Now if the Richmond & Danville, which is a *rich* corporation, it and its connections having twenty millions of capital, and many more millions of *backing*, can be induced to renew and include the Atlantic & North Carolina in its lease, I would glady make it even for ninety-nine years, relieve the people of a heavy probable taxation and ease of failure and give them ample railroad facilities. To my mind it is certain that as an independent line it cannot live. Newspaper men and most of their correspondents have very little railroad experience and though they may have much North Carolina *patriotism*, had better let Col. Tom Holt, his directors and stockholders, consider this matter as one of *business*, without manufacturing public opinion in advance, and without due consideration.

Oh! for the horse sense of Thos. J. Jarvis at this hour, who always had the *judgment* to be *right* and the *backbone* to stand up to it!

M.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Notes on the Death of ex-President Arthur—Other Interesting Points about Washington Happenings.

Correspondence of the Observer and Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1886.—Although it had been generally known for months that ex-President Arthur was in failing health, and there was but little expectation that he would ever again enjoy health and strength, yet the suddenness of his decease gives a shock of sorrow and regret to the whole country. The news was recieved at the White House at an early hour on Thursday morning, and the President at once sent a telegram to Mrs. McElroy, the sister of the ex-President, expressing his sympathy. A meeting of the Cabinet was at once called, and it was decided that the President and the members of his Cabinet should attend the funeral. It was ordered that the flags upon the Government buildings should be placed at half mast, and the buildings draped in mourning during the period of thirty days, and as an additional mark of respect, work in the various departments was ordered to be suspended upon the day of the funeral. The feeliig of sorrow felt at the National Capital is profound and universal. During his occupancy of his Presidential office, Mr. Arthur won the respect and confidence of the people. He bore himself with dignity in his official relations, and his private life was marked by a refinement and charm of manner that graced the White House.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation during the past week, has been the trial of Lieut. Arnold of the Washington police department, upon charges of having circulated false statements to the effect that Major Walker, the Chief of Police, had issued a general order to the police officers directing them to keep a close watch upon the movements of members of Congress, and to report to him in case any member should visit disreputable places, in order that advantage might be taken of the information thus gained in securing additional appropriations from Congress for the maintenance of the police force, and for furthering contemplated city improvements. During the trial, which was conducted by the district Commissioners, Mr. Arnold and several other police lieutenants swore that Major Walker had given such instructions to the officers of the force, and the evidence offered at the trial seems to have conclusively proven the fact, and it is generally believed that the President will at once demand the resignation of Mr. Walker. Nor is the scandal likely to end here, as the President is very much worried over the affair, and it is thought that when Congress convenes a searching investigation will be instituted, and the true inwardness of the whole matter will be brought to light.

Secretary Whitney, in his annual report to Congress last year, treated exhaustively of a proposed change in his department. It was to divide the work of the same into three branches, the *personnel* and fleet, the department of material and construction, and the department of finance and accounts, this last bureau covering all contracts for purchases of naval supplies. Congress having failed to come to his aid in this reform, he has evidently concluded to undertake the task alone. He has recently issued an order, to go into effect January 1st, 1887, in which he placed the contracting for and the care of all supplies with one person at each of the various Navy Yards, instead of as heretofore requiring special bureaus for the purchase and furnishing of each of the different supplies needed; this one supply division in each yard will suffice for all the bureaus, and where 160 men are now paid by the Government, the work can be accomplished by a force of aboat 40, while the methods employed will be much more simplified. It is thought that the secretary's reform may extend still further, and that he will next reorganize the department of material and construction.

The President last week appointed Col. John Moore as Surgeon General of the army, to succeed General Murray, who has been retired. Col. Moore has been in the army for twenty-five years, and was one of the few in the line of promotion. His appointment gives general satisfaction among the officers of the army, notwithstanding the large number of applicants for the position. It was a clear case of the office seeking the man, as Col. Moore made no effort whatever to secure the place.

Richmond & Danville Sale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1886.—The settlement of the conflicting interests in the Richmond and Danville and Richmond and West Point Terminal and Warehouse Companies was consummated to-day by the sale of the stock representing the control of the Richmond and Danville railroad for $5,000,000 cash and $1,500,000 in stock of the Richmond and West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company. The old board of directors of the Richmond and West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company resigned this afternoon and a new board, consisting of Alfred Sully, Emanuel Lehman, Isaac Rice, Thomas Logan, George F. Stone, and J. A. Rutherford were elected in their place. The new board immediately organized by electing Alfred Sully president and T. M. Logan vice-president. Mr. Edward Lanterback was elected general counsel to the board and Col. W. W. Gordon, of Virginia, general counsel in the Southern States. A committee was appointed to issue a notice to stockholders for subscriptions to the $5,000,000 cash required to acquire control of the Richmond and Danville railroad, each stockholder to be entitled to subscribe to an amount equal to one-third of his holdings in Richmond and West Point Terminal stock and recieve common stock therefor equal to one-half the amount of his present holdings and preferred stock at par for the cash subscribed. The capital stock of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company will be increased accordingly.

The Funeral Ceremonies Over.

ALBANY, N. Y, Nov. 22, 1886.—The train bearing the remains of ex-President Arthur reached Albany at 12.20 o'clock this p. m. Owing to the fact that there was no public announcement of the time of arrival, no crowd gathered at the station. The remains were at once taken to Rural Cemetery, where they were followed by the Common Council in a body, the Grant Club and other delegations. At the grave Right Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, in the full robes of his office, stepped to the evergreen-lined grave, and takeing some earth from that thrown up from the opening, dropped three handfuls on the oaken board of the outer box, reciting the beautiful committal service of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop offered prayer and pronounced a benediction. Earth was thrown in the grave and pressed down, and when the dusk of evening began to settle on forest and hill deft hands covered the newly made mound with sheets of sod:

A Lady Lost at Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1886.—Mrs Eloise L. Christain, 50 years old, of Richmond, Va., was a passenger on the steamer *Wyomoke*, of the Old Dominion line, that came in this morning. When the steamer was off Atlantic City yesterday, she fell overboard and was drowned. The officers of the vessel report that despite all efforts to save her or recover her body she was carried away by the swiftly flowing tide.

Beaufort *Record:* The schooner *Kate Wentworth*, of Main, went ashore on Bogue Banks Wednesday night, the 17th inst. She lies about one mile to westward of Fort Macon. The schooner had neither captain or mate on board. The crew state that the captain was put on shore sick on one of the West India Islands and died in the hospital. The mate, they say, was knocked overboard and drowned.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c

Additional Premiums Awarded by the Cumberland County Fair, 1886.

FIELD CROPS.

For the best exhibition by a farmer in live stock and field products, F. W. Thornton's cash premium of $25 to E. H. Evans.

For the largest crop of corn grown on one acre, lowlands, not less than 75 bushels, cash $10.00, also J. Sam Maultsby's cotton sweep, awarded for 88⅝ bushels to Emmett A. Edwards.

For the largest crop of corn grown on one acre, upland, not less than 40 bushels, cash $5.00, also A. S. Huske & Co.'s Boy Clipper plow, also W. J. Green's 5 gals. wine, awarded for 106 bushels to Jno. F. Roper, Laurinburg.

For the largest yield of cotton on one acre, not less that 2,000 lbs., cash $5, also J. Sam Maultsby's cotton sweep, awarded for 2,344 lbs. to L. D. Caviness.

For the best bale of cotton, not less than 450 lbs., exhibited by producer, $5, also J. N. Smith & Co's. 2 gals. gin oil, also B. E. Sedberry's 1 gal. gin oil, also J. & O. Evans' 2 bushels cotton seed, awarded to J. M. Butler.

For the largest yield of wheat on one acre, Merchants' Mills premium, cash $5, to Jas. Thames—21½ bushels.

For largest crop field peas, 27⅞ bushels, $5, to W. C. Alderman.

For the largest crop of rice, 28½ bushels, $5, to John Kirkpatrick.

For the largest crop of sweet potatoes on not less that one-half acre and not less than 300 bushels per acre, cash $5, also A. S. Huske & Co's. Boy Clipper plow, also J. Sam Maultsby's No. 50 plow, awarded for 164 bushels to L. D. Caviness.

For the largest yield of native grass on one acre, cash $5, also A. Overbaugh's Poland China pig, to N. L. Ray, 6,800 lbs.

SPECIAL AND DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

J. C. Thomson's one-half ton Owl brand guano for largest yield of cotton from use of said guano and bought from J. C. Thomson, to A. Gainey, 1,210 lbs. seed cotton.

W. J. Green's one case champagne for the largest and best exhibit of leaf tobacco, to E. A. Rainey.

D. H. Ray & Co's. one pr. trace chains, one breast chain, one water bucket, one Ames' spade to Jno. A. McPherson.

A. S. Huske & Co's. 5 lbs. Huske's candy for best sample butter exhibited by a lady under 20, to Miss Rebecca Haigh.

Charles Haigh's one White's combined plow for largest exhibition in Agricultural Department by a farmer, to Jas. Thames.

E. L. Clark's one box fine cigars for the best Poland China pig under six months old, to W. D. McNeill.

R. T. Scanlin's one box Wilson's best cakes for the best Berkshire pig, to J. Marshall Williams.

Dr. T. M. Hunter, cash $2.50, for the best scroll work by a boy under 16 years, to Claude Haigh.

McNeill & Co's. one set checkers for best penmanship by a boy under 12, to Lewis W. Broadfoot.

McNeill & Co's. one slate and pencil for the best penmanship by a girl under 7, to Kate W. Broadfoot.

A. E. Rrankin & Co's. one two-horse Daisy plow, awarded to Geo. W. Lawrence.

A. E. Rankin & Co's. one cotton plow, W. C. Alderman.

Tolar & Poe's one thousand cornish brick awarded to Messrs. J. & O. Evans.

A. S. Huske & Co's. one No. 11 Clipper plow, two horse, awarded to E. S. Saunders.

A. E. Rainey, $5 cash for best sweet fillers tobacco, awarded to A. E. Rainey.

R. M. Nimocks' one Boy Dixie plow to the farmer who makes the best average exhibit at the fair, awarded to E. H. Evans.

R. M. Nimocks' one Stonewall plow to the farmer who makes the second best exhibit at the fair, awarded to Jas. Thames.

C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co's. one-fourth bbl. Patapsco Superlative flour for the best light rolls made from said brand, awarded to Mrs. H. P. Davis.

C. A. Cambrill Manufacturing Co's. one-fourth bbl. Orange Grove flour for best light bread made from said brand of flour, to Mrs. G. W. Lawrence.

C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co's. one-fourth bbl. Cape Henry flour for the best biscuit made from said brand of flour, to Mrs. G. W. Lawrence.

W. P. Fiz's one box "Chaw Dog" tobacco for the best one hundred pounds leaf tobacco, to John Kirkpatrick.

In the premiums published last week no exhibitor was rewarded for the best American embroidery. The premium of $1 offered by the Society has since been awarded to Mrs. L. Strauss.

State News Items.

Durham *Recorder:* We learn that a large number of hands are at work on the Durham, Blue Wing and Clarksville Railroad. The grading is progressing nicely.

Goldsboro *Argus:* While drawing off the water from the gas machine of Mr. Jno. W. Edwards, Tyrridell Wilson, a colored boy who has been in his employ for several years, became suffocated by the fumes and died in the pit where the machine is kept.

Raleigh *Visitor:* Died, at his residence at Oakland in Chatham county, this morning, Mr. John Wesley McPherson, aged 45 years. He was a native of Alamance county and son of Rev. John McPherson, near Snow Camp. He was an extensive farmer.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* We heard last week of a rare instance of conscientiousness. A countryman sold a lady some fresh pork at eight cents a pound and finding, subsequently, that the market price was only seven cents, returned to the lady and refunded the difference between eight and seven cents per pound.

Winston *Daily:* The meetings of the M. E. Church, conducted by Mrs. Mary Moon, are daily growing in interest. —— It is rumored that Hon. J. W. Reid will locate in Washington City—not as a Congressman, however. ——We are sorry to know that Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, of the Greensboro *Patriot*, is confined with fever.

New Berne *Journal:* There was a rumor in the city yesterday that the prisoners in Pamlico county jail, five in number, one white and four colored, made their escape Thursday night. ——Lieut. Winslow of the U. S. Navy, is in the city. He is surveying the northern portion of Pamlico sound and has gone over about 200,000 acres of oyster bottoms since he was in New Berne before.

Salisbury *Herald:* It grieves us very much to have to announce the death of Mr. George E. Bostian, who died at his residence in this town last Friday morning. Mr. Bostian was one of the oldest merchants in Salisbury, having been in business for the past twenty years. He was born near China Grove, in this county, Sept. 21st, 1823, and was a little over sixty-three at the time of his death.

Shelby *New Era:* A new enterprise in North Carolina is a broom factory, established at Asheville by J. Straith & Co. These gentlemen distributed a great many seeds of the broom corn in that vicinity with instructions how to cultivate and cure the same, with a view to making a market for the product. They state that on ordinary land farmers in that vicinity have realized from $3 to $80 per acre.

Mrs. Robey, wife of Rev. Dr. W. M. Robey, of Charlotte, is dead. She died on Friday. She had disease of the heart and was in her 45th year.

A Card.

I take this method of publicly expressing my thanks and those of my wife to our friends and the people generally for their admirable efforts to save our property from the flames on last Thursday, and though we lost nearly all, our gratitude for good wishes and kindness extended to us at that time is as great as if we had succeeded in saving everything.

nov 25-1t THOMAS CORNBOW.

PATENTS.

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH,

Solicitor of American & Foreign Patents,

925 F. St., Near U. S. Patent Office,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All business before the United States Patent Office attended to for moderate fees. Patents procured in the United States and all Foreign Countries. *Trade Marks and Labels* registered. Rejected applications revived and prosecuted. Information and advice as to obtaining Patents cheerfully furnished without charge.

Send Sketch or Model for free opinion as to patentability.

Copies of patents furnished for 25 cents each.

☞ Correspondence invited.

oct 14 tf

Scribner's Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of Unpublished Letters of Thackeray of very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,

743 AND 745, BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

nov 18-tf

For Rent.

The three-story brick building on the corner of Hay street near the C. F. & Y. V. Railway depot. This is a large, comfortable house with good rooms, and being centrally located, will answer admirably for a hotel or boarding house. For terms, etc., apply to MRS. JOS. OTTERBOURG,

oct 28-tf Greensboro, N. C.

Notice of Incorporation

—OF—

The Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse Company

North Carolina, Cumberland County, Superior Court Office.

Notice is hereby given, as required by Section 679 of the Code, that "The Fayetteville Tobacco Warehouse Company" has been duly incorporated, with a capital stock of Ten Thousand Dollars, and power to increase it to Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided in shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each. The purpose of the said corporation being the buying, selling and manufacturing of tobacco and tobabcco fertilizers. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

October 27th, 1886. C. S. C.

nov 11-tf

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,

aug 26-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Sale of Land.

Under a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Margaret and Ellie Stewart, deceased, I will sell at public auction on Monday, December 13, 1886, on the premises, a tract of land containing about 158 acres, adjoining the lands of McRaney, Rackley and Senil, in 71st township, it being the home place of the said deceased parties. I will also sell at the same time and place a lot of corn, peas and other produce. Terms of sale, cash.

N. R. McNEILL,

H. L. Cook, Atty. Executor.

nov 11-ts.

CS

TRADE MARK.

COOK'S

CERTAIN

Consumption, Cough, Cold

—AND—

CATARRH CURE

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Pleasant, Safe, Natural and Efficacious.

POSITIVE AND PERMANENT IN ALL CASES OF

Pneumonia,

Whooping-Cough,

Croup,

Sore Throat

and every disease of the

Lungs, Throat

—and air passages.—

Your druggist will give you a guarantee. Remember the name,

—7 Cs.—

sept 15 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We offer one of the best stocks of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS

—IN THE MARKET OF THE VERY LATEST—

Styles, Shades, Qualities, &c.

Corsets, Kid Gloves, Hoisery,

Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hoods,

Sacques, Silks, Knitting, Embroidery,

JEWELRY,

Collars and Cuffs, Zephyrs, &c.

LADIES VISITING THE FAIR WILL FIND IT A CONVENIENT PLACE TO STOP.

MRS. DYE.

Great Attractions!

At the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar for

FALL and WINTER.

GEORGE BRANDT

IS PRESENTING TO THE TRADE

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

Having just returned from the Northern Cities with an unprecedented fine assortment of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, which he is now offering to purchasers at prices to suit the times.

A Fine Assortment of All Wool Jerseys only $1.00, a Great Bargain.

A large and varied line of Wraps, NEW MARKETS in BLACK and BROWN, ASTRICAN and FUR-TRIMMED, from $3.50 up.

For the Opera Season:

The attention of the ladies is called to a beautiful assortment of

Opera Shawls in all colors.

BLUE, SCARLET, GRAY and FANCY COLORS, as well as BLACK and WHITE from 75 cents up. Call early and see them.

George Brandt.

apl 22-1y oct 21

SEED OATS & RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps, Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

SAMPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

sept 23 ly

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a

LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1871 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WE HAVE THIS TO SAY: THE X MARK ON YOUR PAPER MEANS THAT WE EXPECT A PAYMENT FROM YOU. KNOWING THAT MONEY WAS "TIGHT," WE HAVE INDULGED SOME WHOM WE KNEW WOULD PAY AT A CONVENIENT SEASON. THE FALL IS CERTAINLY THE CONVENIENT SEASON. "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," FRIENDS. WE ARE NOT PRINTING A NEWSPAPER FOR AMUSEMENT. PLEASE CALL AND PAY UP.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. NICHOLAS.
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.
N. H. SMITH—For Sale.
THOMAS CORNROW—A Card.
R. T. SCANLIN—Chapter No. III.
K. LEWALD—A Golden Opportunity.
FRANK THORNTON—Fine Foot Gear.
J. D. BROWN & CO.—Holliday goods.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—An Open Letter.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The following is an explanation of the weather service signals as daily displayed from the flag-pole on Rose & Leak's store:

White Flag.—Fair weather or clear.
Yellow Flag.—Local rain or snow.
Blue Flag.—General rain or snow.
Black Triangular Flag.—Temperature signal. This, when above another flag, means that the temperature is expected to rise; below, that it is expected to fall. When not displayed, the temperature is expected to be stationary—all compared with the day previous.
White Flag with black square in centre.—Cold wave signal. This signal indicates decidedly cold weather, and is only ordered when the temperature is expected to fall suddenly 20° or more and to reach 45° F. or lower.

Religious.

The Rev. A. L. Phillips will begin about the middle of next week in the Presbyterian church, a protracted meeting. We hope his good work may meet with much success.

Services To-day.

Thanksgiving services will be held in St. John's Church at 11 A. M. At the same hour the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations will hold union services in the Methodist church, when the Rev. A. L. Phillips will preach. There will be no service in the Baptist church in the morning, but preaching at night at the usual hour.

A Deserved Promotion.

Mr. W. H. Pemberton, of our town, has been promoted to the position of a conductor on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. This is quite a compliment for so young a man, but the promotion is worthily bestowed. Friend Will went on the road as a baggage master, and by strict attention to business and correct habits has won the confidence of his employers.

Another Fayetteville Man in an Office of Trust.

It gives us pleasure to learn that Mr. E. S. Cook, who our readers will remember was recently here on a visit to his old home, has been elected to the important and responsible position of Superior Court Clerk of Smith county, Texas. His name being Cook, it would be almost an insult to suppose that Fayettevillians should want information as to what party elected him.

Loss by Fire.

We regret to learn that Mr. H. P. O'Connor, of Carver's Creek township, this county, had his dwelling and most of his furniture burned on Sunday morning last about daybreak. The fire caught between the ceiling and roof, and was well under way before discovered. Mr. O'Connor was slightly burned while attempting to save some of the furniture. Mr. O'Connor's loss was about $1,000; insurance, $500.

The Union Home and Hospital.

We ask our readers not to forget the meeting of the Union Home and Hospital Society on Thursday, Dec. 2. We have repeatedly urged upon our citizens the importance of sustaining this noble institution in the good work which it is doing. We shall simply add now that this is the trying time of the year, when such causes need help more than at any other time, and we hope a generous public will see that the Union Home and Hospital is held in its efforts to do good.

Sale of Valuable Property.

On next Tuesday, 30th inst., Maj. W. A. Guthrie will, as announced in our advertising columns, sell at auction his desirable dwelling on Green street and other valuable property in Fayetteville and vicinity. His dwelling is one of the best located and most pleasant residences in our town. Situated in the centre of town, it is very convenient to business, while at the same time it possesses the advantages of an excellent neighborhood. The buildings—house, kitchen, outhouses, etc.—are all new and in thorough repair, and we do not that Maj. Guthrie can easily find good bidders on his property.

This Week's Issue.

Politics are relegated to the "archives of history" and Fairs come no more for 12 months; therefore, we can give our readers a better variety hereafter. We flatter ourselves that this week's number is not a bad one—on the outside will be found Col. Holt's admirable address, an interesting article on "London Misery," "The Durham Fire" for the benefit of those who have not the daily papers, numerous pithy short articles, &c., &c. On the inside are a variety of local items and editorial briefs, a good Washington letter and other newsy notes. Last, but not least, are the advertisements, always as profitable to the buyer as the seller, for through this medium a person learns how, when and where to buy goods.

Wedding Bells in Japan.

We have before us a copy of the *Japan Daily Mail*, printed in Yokohama, Japan, and bearing date of Oct. 7th ult., from which we copy the following:

Married, on October 5th, at the residence of Dr. J. C. Hepburn, by the Rev. Wm. Imbrie, D. D., the Rev. R. B. GRINNAN of Virginia, U. S. A., to Miss LOUISA ARLENA LEETE, only daughter of the late Charles E. Leete, Esq., of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

The fair bride has a large circle of friends and relatives in Fayetteville, where she is greatly beloved and admired for her sweetness of disposition, lovable traits of character and Christian graces. Several years ago, when just budding into womanhood, she took up the Master's cross, and, leaving friends, kindred and home, went to that far-away country across the seas that she might do "what she could" for His cause. May God bless her and her husband and reward them with many shining hours of joy in the checkered scenes of their missionary life.

An Old Land-Mark Gone.

On Thursday last, 18th inst., at about 2:15 P. M., the roof of the old "Wagon Yard" building, a large wooden structure just west of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway on Hay street, caught fire from sparks from a chimney. The alarm was quickly given, and the fire company made all haste to "fire up" and put a stream of water on the flames. So dry were the shingles and so high the wind, however, that the entire roof and a great portion of the upper story were enveloped before the firemen could get to work. All hope of saving the building was abandoned, and it was rapidly burned to the ground. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from the south-west, and it looked at one time as if a considerable portion of that quarter of the town would certainly be reduced to ashes. Huge red-hot coals were blown through the air and settled on the shingle-roofs of adjoining buildings; but a vigilant watch was maintained, and the fire thus kept from spreading. The wooden Baker store, about 50 feet east of the burning house, was in imminent danger. A constant stream of water from the engine saved it, though the heat was so intense that it was looked upon as doomed to destruction. The houses on the north side of the street, just opposite, were saved only by the most strenuous efforts—catching fire repeatedly, and being subjected to a scorching heat. Mr. B. C. Gorham, who who was upon the roof of Mrs. Epps's dwelling, informs us that, even at that great distance, he was compelled to envelop himself in a blanket, which men, stationed behind the chimney, kept wet with frequent buckets of water. The dwelling of Mr. S. Sheetz was another "hot place," and the constant application of water alone kept it from being burned.

The roof of Mr. H. Whaley's harness shop, a hundred yards away, caught fire. The house is high and the roof very steep. No ladder was at hand, with which to reach the flames, and the engine was engaged in another quarter. But young John T. Moore, Jr., overcame all difficulties by nimbly climbing a tree near the house, running out on a limb, and at the risk of his life swinging from a mere branch to the roof. After making a secure footing he fought the fire with his hands and hat until William Williams, the irrepressible, appeared on the scene with water, when the last vestige of danger was completely removed. This was a brave action on the part of young Moore, and one for which he deserves all praise.

The fire was fought and fought nobly by white and black alike, and a very disastrous and wide spread conflagration was averted thereby. On last Thursday the steam fire-engine again paid for itself, perhaps many times over, in the good work it accomplished, and we do not suppose there is a citizen of Fayetteville who to-day looks upon the engine in any other light but that of a splendid investment. Just as the work of removing all danger had been accomplished a flue in the engine exploded. Capt. A. A. McKethan with great promptness had a new flue made in case of an emergency, and in a short time the engine was again playing upon the smouldering embers of the "Wagon Yard" building.

We have been thus particular in alluding to the good work accomplished by both citizens and firemen and the great disaster averted through their efforts, in order to show that Fayetteville is a good hazard for insurance companies, and the rating should be comparatively low. We have an abundant supply of water, which is accessible for instant use on any business risk. Last Thursday the engine was stationed away down Hay street at the reservoir in front of Horne's drug store, and 1,000 feet of hose carried the nozzle-men within easy reach of the flames. McNeill's force pump emptied the water directly from Cross Creek, through 600 feet of pipe, into the reservoir, and thus an abundant and never-failing supply was afforded.

The "Wagon Yard" building was one of the old land-marks of Fayetteville. It was built by Col. John McRae about 1823, and the tenement in the east end was used for many years as the Postoffice. It was a very large two-story building, containing six stores or tenements on the ground-floor. It derived its name, the "Wagon Yard," from the fact that in the rear was a spacious lot used by wagons from the up-country as a camping-ground. This camp-ground was reached by an entrance built through the centre of the building, and a big sign bearing the words, "Wagon Yard," informed the wagoner that within he might find "accommodations" for himself and team under the broad canopy of heaven. In former times an animated scene was presented at night to the spectator at the "Wagon Yard:" bright camp-fires, a multitude of white-topped wagons, strongly-outlined groups of burly wagoners and mountaineers, the jovial song, mingled with the stirring sounds of banjo and fiddle, the neighing of horses and the shouts of hostlers and teamsters.

The building was owned by Mr. E. J. Lilly, and was insured for $1,500. The occupants lost all they possessed, in the excitement and hurry of the fire simply moving their furniture, bedding, &c., to the middle and opposite side of the street, where it was licked up by the flames before any one had time to dream that it was unsafe. Mr. and Mrs. Cornbow, occupying the east end, lost not only their bedding, clothing, etc., but sewing machines and other valuable property. Several colored families occupied the other parts of the building. In a few minutes their entire household effects were in ashes. The intrinsic value of the property was insignificant in itself, but it was their all, and they are the only real sufferers in the end. Mrs. Epps lost considerably by having things stolen and broken in moving. No insurance on any of the above.

Mr. D. A. Ray's house occupied by Mrs. Epps, was badly damaged and his fence burned. The dwelling and fences of Mr. Sheetz were damaged to a considerable extent, but were insured.

The Rattling of Dry Bones.

The bone question in connection with the recent fire does not seem to amount to much after all. A few very small parts of bones were found, some of them said to resemble human bones. But there was no skull, nor, in fact, any important member that would give a degree of certainty to the idea that a human corpse or skeleton had been concealed beneath the building. Even supposing that such was the case, we understand that the "Wagon Yard" building was used as doctor's offices for some time after the great fire of '31, which would account for many strange and mysterious developments when "considered in a bony light," as Dickens's Patience Ridderhood would say,

Delighted with Durham.

Dr. J. W. McNeill, who has just returned from a visit to Durham, is much impressed with the business push and energy displayed in that thriving place. He looks upon it as one of the foremost manufacturing centres of the South.

A North Carolina Book.

Miss Belle Peterson, a native of North Carolina, is in town in the interest of her book, "A Beautiful Bird without a Name." We have seen a notice of Miss Peterson from the Asheville press, which speaks very highly, both of her works and herself. Miss Peterson is a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Therefore, her lineage speaks much for her intellectual endowments.

A New Deputy Marshal.

Mr. E. J. Fuller, of this place, has been appointed United States Deputy Marshal for this district. With Col. Pemberton as Revenue Collector and Mr. Fuller as Deputy Marshal on our lower floor, the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE is truly hedged in by revenue officials, and we really don't know that it would be safe for us to advocate the abolishment of Internal Revenue, even should we be ever so much inclined so to do.

No Tobacco Break To-day.

On account of Thanksgiving there will be no break at the warehouse to-day, but a big sale will be held on next Thursday Dec. 2. At that time there will be buyers on the market who have orders from abroad to buy all the tobacco, especially "brights," they can. Farmers should bring their weed to market now, as it is bringing good prices. There is much tobacco now on the warehouse, and a big sale is expected next week.

Going to Leave Us.

Miss Helen McCormick, the vigilant and ever-faithful telegraph operator at the Fayetteville office, has accepted a position with the *Southern Bivouac*, and will enter upon her new field of duty very shortly. Miss McCormick has the highest recommendations from the leading citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., her old home. She is a daughter of Col. A. H. McCormick, of a Florida regiment, who served with great gallantry in the Confederate army. We bespeak for Miss McCormick a kind reception wherever she may be called to labor in her new sphere of action.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Col. J. H. Anderson, of New York City, is in town.

Miss Hattie Starr has built a neat little cottage addition to her dwelling on Hay street.

Mr G. A. Thomson has added a tasty piazza to his house and will make further improvements.

Col. L. C. Jones has been in our town this week. He left yesterday for Jonesboro on his special car.

Mr. Frank Stedman, of the Wilmington *Star*, has been in town this week looking after the interests of that valuable and popular journal.

Col. J. B. Starr and Capt. J. H. Robinson have enclosed their premises with neat wire fences. Col. Starr will run a street across the lot east of his front yard, and otherwise add to the attractiveness of his already beautiful place.

The streets of our town are now being sprinkled on a little larger scale than Mr. J. D. McNeill can ever hope to attain. But for all that McNeill's street-sprinkler is a great institution, and has been of much benefit to our merchants and the public generally during the recent long dry spell.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is at home, after a long absence in Georgia, where he is at present engaged in the turpentine business. We say "at home," because we do not believe he can ever bring himself to look upon any other place than old Fayetteville in that light.

Mr. George W. Waddill, ex-sheriff of Marlboro county, S. C., and now a leading merchant in Bennettsville, was one of the welcome visitors at our recent Fair. Mr. Waddill brought a son and daughter to visit with him the old haunts of his boyhood days. We are glad to say that ere he visits us many times more the site of his former home, the Fayetteville Hotel, will be covered with a large, handsome building for the accommodation of the traveling public.

MARRIED.

FAIRCLOTH—McDONALD.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 21st, at the residence of the bride's father in Gray's Creek township, by T. G. Hall, J. P., Mr. J. H. FAIRCLOTH to Miss JANE MCDONALD. Both of Cumberland county.

JACKSON—THAGARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 18th, at the residence of Mr. V. Downing, in Cedar Creek township, Cumberland county, by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, Mr. R. G. JACKSON to Miss T. A. THAGARD.

DIED.

McFADYEN.—At his residence in Robeson county, Lumber Bridge township, NEILL MCFADYEN. He was born in Cumberland county on Little River, April 14th, 1814, and died Nov. 17th, 1886, aged 72 years 7 months and 3 days.

Robesonian copy.

MALLETT.—In this town on Friday morning last in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. MARION SANFORD MALLETT.

The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Edward Lee Winslow, and widow of the late Chas. B. Mallett. She was a member from her early youth of the Episcopal Church and showed her devotion to her Saviour and obedience to the teaching of the church, by a life of faith, patience and good works.

The tears of the little girls that laid flowers upon her grave, were a sign of the love she had won by "good doing." J. C. H.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	16@17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.50
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	7
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	80	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	55	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 31 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.00.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., November 24, 1886.—Middling cotton steady 8¼ cents. Spirits quiet 33½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

DEBILITY IN ADULTS IS OFTEN CAUSED by worms. The change from childhood to manhood is not sufficient to rid the system of this awful plague. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will expel them and restore health and a bright complexion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Golden Oppotunity!

A golden opportunity for what?

Why, to buy Dry Goods

At NEW YORK COST!

K. LEWALD,

(At S. Brandt's old stand, south side of Hay street),

Has determined to devote his time and energies in the future exclusively to the SHOE BUSINESS,

and for that reason he now offers his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

—AT—

New York Cost & Cash!

These goods are all new and fresh—no old, shop-worn goods, but all bought within

The Last 90 Days!

If the people want handsome, new, desirable and stylish

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING,
HOSIERY, CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
OR ANYTHING IN DRY GOODS,

They should call on

K. LEWALD,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Seeing is believing: If you don't believe the above, come to S. Brandt's old stand and you will quickly be convinced. These goods must be sold, and

New York Cost Prices Will Prevail.

☞ Mr. CHAS. H. CALAIS is still at the old Brandt stand, and will be pleased to have his friends call on him. nov 25-4t

AN OPEN LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.

To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:

During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.

We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.

Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.

Pemberton & Prior
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OLD RELIABLE,

R. T. SCANLIN,

Informs his innumerable patrons of the last

TWENTY YEARS.

that he has again come to the front in the

OYSTER

line for the Fall and Winter season, and having received the agency for the sale of Oysters from the largest Oyster packing house in the city of Norfolk, is now prepared to furnish from Norfolk the delightfully flavored Chesapeake Bay Oyster by the quart or gallon. Standing orders from hotels, restaurants and families for two gallons or more, furnished at Norfolk prices and express charges, at his grocery, No. 47 Person Street.

Attention is Called to Some of the Peculiarities of the Succulent Bilvalve—How Best to Eat Him.

CHAPTER III.

The Oyster has given more encouragement and more pleasure to a greater variety of men than any other product of the vasty deep. It has inspired the poet, brightened the eyes of the belle, brought joy to the statesman and solace to the warrior. It furnishes a common bond of union for the most discordant elements, and unites contrarieties with the all-absorbing power of electric currents. However widely may differ the theologian and the scientist about earthquakes, total depravity, or the origin of the species, they clasp hands and are a unit upon the subject of the Oyster. Strauss, the German deist, and Beecher, the American theologian, might differ about every thing else, but let them sit around a steaming stew, or a savory fry, or a peck of steamed, or better still, a "couple of dozen on the half shell," and the Dutch philosopher would say, "Dat ist goot," while the American evangelist would cordially respond, "Good; you bet." No difference of opining there. Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. The Oyster is eaten in a variety of styles. He will be eaten to-day fried, broiled, stewed, steamed, scallopped and raw. Some people in Raleigh eat them pickled. No matter, Raleigh is young yet, and will learn better after a while. So wealthy and enterprising a city cannot remain forever uncivilized.

(To be continued.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Fine Foot Gear.

As Sole Agent for the sale of the popular and celebrated

ZIEGLER BROTHERS'

FINE SHOES,

we are constantly receiving new and fresh additions to our Stock.

All the Novelties

are received as soon as introduced on the market. We possess the finest facilities in the State for properly handling Fine Shoes, and our stock is always full and complete. Remember I am the only party here who can buy

Ziegler Bros'.

SHOES

and they are guaranteed to be the best Shoe made. In buying look for the brand, "ZIEGLER BROS." None genuine without it.

FRANK THORNTON.

nov 25 tf

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned, at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON.—several by each author.

A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Susan and Juanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides," also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Holiday Goods.

Everybody go to

BROWN'S

New Crockery Store

and see the beautiful

HOLIDAY GOODS

he is opening. They are just lovely. There are goods to suit the old folks and the young; the children, too, have been especially thought of and are wild with delight over BROWN'S pretty things. The line of articles shown is the handsomest ever brought to this market and includes the finest

French Goods

of every style and price, and all sorts of

TOYS

and other things that the youngsters love. Don't fail to see

BROWN

before buying. Detailed account later.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

NO. 8 HAY STREET.

nov 25 tf

FOR SALE.

To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell

Tennessee Lump Coal

AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.

—ANTHRACITE COAL—

of all grades at proportionately low prices.

Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from

SMITH'S DEPOT,

Cor. Donaldson & Mumford Sts.,

where can be found my office as

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:

N. H. SMITH,

Fayetteville, N. C.

nov 25 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVRTISEMENTS.

ORGANS, PIANOS

—AND—

Musical Merchandise

AT

The Fayetteville

Book AND Music Store.

ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MAKES, AND IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, AND DEFY COMPETITION.

—ALSO A NEW SUPPLY OF—

Wrapping Paper and Twine,

Paper Bags and Wooden Butter Dishes

in 1 and 2 lbs.

☞ ANY BILL DUPLICATED AND NEARLY ALL DISCOUNTED. ☜

McNEILL & CO.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows: Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md. Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md. Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md. Daily Capacity 2200 lbrs

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

Millinery! Millinery!!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN CITIES, and am now receiving my

Fall and Winter Stock

OF

MILLINERY, NOTIONS, & C.

MY STOCK WAS

Carefully Selected,

and consists of the latest styles in

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

Dressmaking,

Cutting and Fitting

WILL BE DONE ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

MISS M. E. SMITH,

NO. 19, HAY ST.

oct 14 tf

SECOND HAD BAGGING

FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices.

A LARGE LOT

Second-Hand Bagging

AT 2 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

WILL ANSWER FOR BALING COTTON AS WELL AS NEW.

Any pieces that cannot be used will be taken back.

H. W. LILLY, Treasurer
Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills.

oct 21 tf

ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & CO. PATENTS NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

Weavers Wanted.

One half dozen experienced four loom weavers can secure steady work and good wages by applying to the superintendent of Bluff Factory, Fayetteville, N. C.

noe 18-4t H. W. LILLY, Treas., B. C. & Bluff Mill.

Style, Comfort, Durability.

The Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's Corner, would respectfully invite you to examine their stock. All their goods are custom work, made of the best material. They are new beginners, making a specialty of this line, and give their individual attention to it, and are thereby enabled to sell you better shoes for less money than houses that deal in mixed stocks. Give them a trial.

H. R. PERSSE, Manger.

july 23 3m nov 11

Imported Baskets,

Work Stands,

Work Baskets,

SILK LINED AND UNLINED,

RECEIVED THIS WEEK,

Warren Prior & Son.

Berlin Bronze Goods.

Placques,
Figures,
Mantle Ornaments,
Lamps, &c.

JUST OPENED.

Warren Prior & Son.

Our sales of the

AURORA

WATCH

Are larger than the combined sales of all other makes. The Aurora Watch is emphatically the best Watch made.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Silverware,

CLOCKS,

MANICURE SETS, TOILET SETS

—and—

CELLULOID SETS,

—IN—

Plush and Fine Leather Cases,

Is doubtless the finest display of these goods to be seen in North Carolina.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice to the Public.

Dr. G. W. North left recently to look after the interests of his silk worm industry in the west end of the county. He will return in about twenty days, when his customers and the public generally will find him at his place of business in the "Hollingsworth House," below half-way bridge. On his return he will be prepared to do plate-work, filling of teeth and all work in the dentistry line.

nov 18-1t pd.

For Sale.

A No. 1 Family Horse, 8 years old. Will work anywhere. Gentle and kind.

nov 18-tf M. E. DYE.

For Rent.

One River Farm and one Sandhill Farm. Apply at this office. nov 11-3t pd.

A FORTUNE FOR A BARMAID.

THE DIVORCED WIFE OF A BURGLAR NOW A RICH WIDOW.

Lights and Shadows in the Erratic Life of Kate Terry, whose Unborn Child will Inherit $5,000,000.

From the New York World.

The filing of the will of Juan Petro Terry, the wealthy Cuban planter, who died recently in Paris, by which his widow, Kate Louise Terry, became a millionaire and her unborn child legatee to the extent of upward of $5,000,000, recalls a story of the lights and shadows of a woman's life interwoven with dark threads of crime and wrongs. The woman who thus suddenly becomes the possessor of great wealth was for years the plaything of fortune.

Mrs. Terry made her husband's acquaintance while keeping a lodging-house for gentlemen in this city several years ago. They were married by Judge Morgan at the Jefferson Market Court, differences in religious faith making a civil ceremony expedient. Mr. and Mrs. Terry went to live at the Sturtevant House. At seventeen Mrs. Terry, then Kate Flynn, was employed at the Washington Hotel, at Liverpool, as a barmaid. Among the customers with whom the pretty barmaid exchanged chaff over the counter was a dashing American, accomplished and attractive, who professed to be a man of a large fortune. In 1869 she married her American admirer, who, far from being the wealthy gentleman he pretended, was in reality a fugitive criminal. The bridegroom was Charles Bullard, alias Charles Wells, alias "Piano Charley"—the last for his proficiency on that instrument—whose picture hung in the rogues' gallery in this city and who was "wanted" by the authorities for complicity in the Boylston Bank robbery.

After a brief sojourn in Liverpool the couple went to Paris, where Bullard opened an American barroom on the Rue Scribe. Gambling rooms were fitted up above the saloon, in which it was said Adam Worth, a well known sporting man of England, was interested. All went swimmingly for a time, but finally Bullard became embroiled with the police, and being in need of money, induced his wife to return to England and pledge with a Liverpool pawnbroker a valuable diamond broach which he had given her. Upon the return of prosperity the money was repaid the pawnbroker and a package purporting to contain the broach surrendered to Mrs. Bullard. The next day she returned to the pawnshop and declared that her broach was not in the package. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the pawnbroker and the erstwhile barmaid figured before the public as complainant for the first time, and on her testimony the pawnbroker was convicted.

It finally leaked out that Bullard had a wife and several children living when he married the barmaid, and the deceived woman left him and came to America, establishing the lodging-house which she abandoned to become the wife of Mr. Terry.

Mr. Terry's father, from whom he inherited the fortune now willed to the widow and posthumous child, lived for many years on Fifth avenue in this city and died only a year ago.

Bullard, interest in whose career is naturally reawakened through his former connection with the now wealthy widow, returned to America shortly after the separation and fell into the hands of a Boston detective named Chapman and was sentenced to twenty years in State prison. He was organist at Concord Prison, from which place he escaped into Canada. He was arrested there for a theft and locked up, and is said to have gone to Belgium after his release, where he was implicated in a plot to steal the crown jewels and fell again into the hands of the authorities.

It was the deceased man's sister, Miss Terry, who was married to Baron Blanc in this city some years ago, and whose wedding was one of the greatest social events in the history of the city. He was a brother of Mr. Antonio Terry, who is well known in this city.

Thomas Terry, the father of Juan P Terry, was probably the richest man in Cuba, his fortune being over $50,000,000. Of this $20,000,000 is in United States bonds, a million or so in New York real estate, a million in England, three millions in France, and the remainder in plantations and slaves in Cuba. He was of Irish descent, like many of the families at Cienfuegos. The principal street there is Kelly street, and such names as Terry, O'Rourke, Kelly and Mahoney are common. The names are all they retain of their ancestry, as the people speak Spanish only, and are Spanish in appearance. Thomas Terry died in August last, at the age of 78. He made his money in sugar speculation. Two years ago he is said to have cleared $1,800,000 at a single operation. He attended to all his business personally, keeping the details in his head. He was miserly in his personal habits, though liberal with his children. He knew all of his slaves by name and treated them well, helping them to buy their freedom whenever possible. He had seven children—Edwardo, Jose Amelio, Andrew, Frank, Antonio, the Baroness Blanc and Juan. Edwardo died in Paris last July, one month before his father. Thus three members of the family died inside of four months.

The father left his estate in equal shares to his children, so that Juan inherited one-sixth part. This caused him to add the codicil to his will. Jacob Fromme, the attorney of Mrs. Terry, says the original will and codicil will not be offered for probate until after the birth of the child in December. Mrs. Terry's mother is now living in London. Two distant relatives reside in Brooklyn.

Lovers Can Now Count Their Girl's Hairs.

From the Norristown Herald.

A German physiologist says that blonde hair is the finest and red hair the coarsest. Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, he found the red one to contain about 90,000 hairs; the black, 103,000; the brown, 109,000 and the blonde, 140,000. The young man who is courting two girls—one blonde haired, the other read-headed—can occupy his time very pleasantly the coming winter by counting, on alternate nights, the hairs on the heads of the aforesaid. The German physiologist may have made a miscount. Some young men remain long enough to finish the job in one night, but those who are compelled to leave before midnight, owing to circumstances over which they have no control, might tie a black string around the hair at which they cease counting, in order that they may know where to commence the next night.

About Catching Cold.

Thin-skinned persons catch cold most easily. Active exercise sets them into a perspiration, and the sudden checking of the perspiration when exercise ceases causes a cold. Such persons may seldom have severe colds if they learn how to manage them, and perhaps they have less actual sickness—such as interferes with work or pleasure—than persons who do not take cold easily. Flesh brushing during the cooler months lessens the liability to catch cold. A flesh brush is much like an ordinary hair brush, only with a longer handle. I have seen a very good one made of a hair brush with longer handle attached to it. Habit makes the use of a flesh brush on undressing for bed or on rising in the morning, a luxury and almost a necessity for comfort. A brief, vigorous rubbing of the skin promotes its healthy activity and its ability to resist cold.

POISON FOR ARMOUR.

An Attempt of Strikers to Kill Mr. Armour and Family by Strychnine Mixed with Buckwheat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1886.—There is considerable excitement in this city at the intelligence that an attempt has been made to poison the entire family of P. D. Armour, one of the celebrated firm of meatpackers. Last Monday a boy delivered to the cook a paper sack marked on one side, "Best Quality Buckwheat," and on the other, "Sample Package." The cook supposed from the marks on the package that it had come from the grocer's, and put it on a shelf. The butler, knowing that Mr. Armour had issued orders not to recieve any sample packages, ran after the boy and caught him. The boy said the package had been given him by two men at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, who had paid him twenty-five cents for delivering it at Mr. Armour's house. Later in the day a gentleman called at Mr. Armour's office and said he had overheard a strange conversation between two men on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street that morning. One of the men handed a boy a package and told him to deliver it to no one but the cook.

The man's companion asked him what the package contained and where he was sending it, to which he responded that it was poison to kill the whole of Armour's family. He continued by saying:

"There are too many Armours in this country. If that stuff takes hold it will give us what we want. Armour is at the head of this thing, and he must be gotten out of the way."

Mr. Armour placed the matter in the hands of detectives and went home to examine the package. It was found to contain buckwheat, but something had been mixed with it. The package was taken to a chemist who analyzed it and reported that the buckwheat contained a large quantity of strychnine—enough to kill a dozen families. The stuff is still in the hands of the chemist. The boy has given the detectives a minute description of the man. Efforts have been made to keep the affair quiet, but it leaked out to-day.

Mr. Armour was busily engaged at his desk when a reporter called upon him. No traces of mental anxiety could be detected on his features as he scanned the many documents and letters that lay before him, but his face clouded instantly when asked whether the statements concerning the alleged attempted crime were true.

"I don't care to talk about it," said Mr. Armour, "at least, not just at present. I don't know, for the life of me, how the thing got out. You may say, however, that the story is quite true," he concluded as he once more resumed the perusal of his papers.

Keeping Seed-Corn.

The keeping of the corn is as important as the gathering of it. It is true that good keeping will not make good seed of poor corn, corn improperly selected, but on the other hand, poor keeping will destroy the best seed. The secret of good keeping lies in getting and keeping the corn dry. A very low temperature will not injure the germ if it is not surrounded by moisture, whereas a temperature not lower than the freezing point will destroy enough germs to make the corn unfit for planting if it is damp at the time. The corn must be well cured after it is gathered, and for curing there is no better place than some outbuilding where there is free circulation of the air. The corn should be spread out not more than one ear deep on boards some distance from the ground; if near the ground it will be very slow to cure, as it will absorb moisture from the earth. Often it requires corn longer to cure out than a person supposes. Some few years ago a very careful farmer gathered a fine lot of seed-corn in the fall, and, as he thought, cured it out thoroughly before he put it away for the winter. One day in the winter he went to look at it, and when he uncovered it was greatly astonished to find it covered with frost; it had not absorbed the moisture after being put away; the moisture had always been in it. After corn is completely cured out it matters little how or where it is kept, so that it does not absorb moisture and vermin do not infest it. Of course very low temperatures are to be avoided, yet cold will have little effect upon it if it is perfectly free from moisture. It is the combination of cold and moisture that proves fatal to the germ.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A Smart Farmer.

A Kansas farmer was sowing his ground, when two smart fellows came riding by, one of whom called out in an insolent air: "Well, my good man, 'tis your business to sow; but we reap the benefits of your labor. The rustic replied, "'Tis very like you may, for just now I am sowing hemp."

A Good Definition.

At Branchory, in Scotland, once the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the following question to his scholars. "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny were well known among the schoolfellows, got up and replied, "It's when a man asks you to hold his horse and jist says thankye."

Philosophy of Fipps.

Fipps who had been lunching with a friend upon frog's legs—"Everything you see in this world is of some use, even the frog." Friend who is disputatious—"I don't agree with you. Of what use is the mosquito to us?" Fipps—"Ah! my dear fellow, you take the wrong view of things. Just think how useful we are to the mosquito."

Big Account Books.

From the New York News.

In a Wall street banking house are to be seen the biggest account books in America. They average from two feet square to the bigness of the top of a desk, and the most ponderous is a load for an able-bodied clerk. The covers are half an inch thick, and material enough for a pair of leather breeches is consumed in every one. When ranged in order in the section of the vault consecrated to them they present a most magnificent array. If Goliah were alive and in the trade these would be the books for him. I have an idea that their imposing appearance is one of their recommendations to favor, though assured that their utility is their chief title to existence. It appears also that these large and massive volumes are specially calculated for self preservation. They are so solid and so firmly constructed they can resist fire without the protection of a safe. In an ordinary conflagration, where the flames are not allowed to play too long, these books will pass the ordeal with no worse harm than that their backs will be converted into charcoal and their edges scorched, but be otherwise intact. The experiment has been made. When protected by a safe they are indestructible in the fiercest flames. In the matter of cost they rival their appearance in magnificence. Thousands of dollars are expended by the house in question on its account books. Before the war this expense was modestly restricted to a few hundreds. Indeed, when the house was counted a very prosperous one its full line of books in daily use cost little more than one of their Brobdignagian successors.

King Tembanoka Who Has Thirty Wives and Treats Them all Well.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A master mariner who makes periodical trips on the Gilbert Islands, and who recently arrived in port, says that there are several kings down there. One of them is Timbanoka, who rules over three islands, Kurea, Arenuka and Apoman. Timbanoka is a very large man he must weigh nearly three hundred pounds, and he is a regular despot. He has thirty wives, and has several times had them all on board the vessel. They are almost all young, but very homely. They have very long hair and regular features. The chief treats them well and often takes them in a lot on board a trading schooner and buys for them anything that takes their fancy. He lives in a so called "palace" made of cocoanut trees, thatched with palm leaves, and he has it furnished with chairs, lounges, pictures, cutlery, crockeryware, etc., imported from this city. He is very fond of champagne and always has a good supply of that and other wines on hand, and quantities of canned meats and fruits. He buys anything he sees on the schooners that takes his fancy. He has a number of gold watches and chains and lots of jewelery.

Sometimes he would come on board dressed in a handsome silk gown, looking like a fat old lady; at other times he had on a full Admiral's uniform, with sword, epaulettes and cocked hat. Any vessel entering the harbors must take a pilot and pay the pilotage, five dollars, to him. A pilot is not needed and the practice is not in vogue on any other island. Timbanoka has charge of all the business of the three islands. The natives bring all their copra to him and he gives them what he thinks proper in exchange from his storehouse, and then he trades with the trading vessels. He will not allow a white man to live on his islands. White missionaries went there in the *Morning Star* and tried to convert him and his subjects. He did not molest them, but when they wanted him to discard twenty-nine of his wives and cleave to one, he got mad and drove them away. He used to have a white man as secretary, but he too, had to go, and a native fills that important office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned, at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

LAND SALE.

Unless sooner disposed of privately, I will on Tuesday, November 30th, 1886, at 12 o'clock M. sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following real estate, viz:

1st: My residence on Green Street in Fayetteville, opposite the Episcopal Church. This property is so well known that a more particular description of it is not deemed necessary. Such an opportunity to purchase one of the most desirable residences in Fayetteville, centrally and conveniently located, may not be presented again in a long time. Nothing except a combination of circumstances which, notwithstanding many sincere regrets, moves me to change my residence, could induce me to part with this property at any price. But now it must go, at whatever sacrifice.

2nd: Also the new six-room tenement house adjoining, fronting on Mason Street, and occupied by my tenant, H. I. McDuffie.

3rd: Also the stable lot adjoining, fronting on Mason Street.

4th: Also the Southerland or Jessup house, corner Orange and Chauncy Streets, now occupied by my tenant, Hector Murchison.

5th: Also four building lots fronting on Orange Street, and four building lots fronting on Fink Street—all part of the Southerland or Jessup property, in desirable locality, near the "Short Cut" R. R.

6th: Also the "Cicero Bell place" on Carver's Creek, near George M. Kay's, on the public road leading from Fayetteville to Kingsbury—containing 136 acres.

7th: Also the "Millander place" of 87 acres, near Kingsbury, and about 250 acres of the "Smoky Tavern" track.

8th: Also the "Silas Capel" place of 50 acres, on McDuffie's Creek and Puppy Creek, in 71st Township.

Terms: One-half cash, balance in four equal installments on 3, 6, 9 and 12 months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent. from date of sale.

WM. A. GUTHRIE.

Chas. Glover, Auctioneer.

oct 28-ts

NEW GOODS.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

would inform their customers and the public generally that they are daily receiving their recent heavy purchases of

Crockery,

House Furnishing Goods

and all other articles in their line. This stock has been

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

and was bought direct from the makers and importers at

Bottom Figures,

and will be sold correspondingly low.

Especial attention has been paid to the selection of handsome

DINNER and TEA WARE,

both in Decorated and Plain China.

Their stock also includes every thing in PORCELAIN, IRON-STONE and C. C. GOODS.

Every one should see the

LAMPS & VASES

which J. D. BROWN & CO. show. These goods are generally conceded to be the handsomest ever brought to this market. Their line of

CUTLERY,

including all kinds of Silver Plated Ware, is large and complete. They have every thing in Colored and Plain GLASS GOODS. Housekeepers can have every want supplied at

Brown's Crockery Store.

Wholesale Buyers

will find it to their interest to inspect Brown's goods before purchasing. A full and detailed description of the many useful, ornamental and beautiful goods now being opened at Brown's Crockery Store will be given later; at present they can only mention a few items and invite every one to call and see for themselves.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

No. 8, Hay Street, two doors above Hinsdale's Corner.

oct 7 tf

JUST OPENED

Taylor & Co.'s

—CELEBRATED—

PEACH and PLUM

Preserves,

JELLIES,

ALL FLAVORS,

AT HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

ARRIVING

IN SMALL LOTS EVERY DAY,

CABBAGES,

IRISH and SWEET POTATOES and ONIONS

AT HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

PIN MONEY PICKLES,

STRICTLY DOMESTIC,

PREPARED BY A RICHMOND, VA., LADY, AND ARE AS GOOD AS NEVER WAS. TRY THEM.

AT HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

Full Cream Cheese

—AND—

Macaroni

meet any emergency.

New Hulled Buckwheat

due Friday's freight.

HOMINY BEANS,

TURKISH PRUNES,

AT HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

MY BUTTER

WAS CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR ME AND

Guaranteed to Please.

THE BEST IN THIS BROAD LAND.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

Bananas,

Oranges,

Lemons,

NORTHERN & COUNTRY

APPLES

always in stock,

AT HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

cents 50 cents

1 POUND OF

ICHI-BANCHOP,

the finest

T

FOR THE MONEY,

EVER THROWN ON THIS MARKET.

cents 60 cents!

One Pound of Blended.

X X X X

T

and a gilt band

Cup and Saucer for 60cts.

QUALITY ATTESTED BY

100 Families

IN THIS CITY.

For Sale At HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

S-O-A-P

PREREQUISITE TO CLEANLINESS, IN STOCK.

Hemstitch, 3 Yo Bars,

Dish Rag, 3 Yo Bars,

Monday Morning, 3 Yo Bars,

Gem of the South,

All Right,

Other Brand,

Fank Siddell's Soap,

Sapolia Soap,

Ivory Soap,

PEARLINE,

far famed, and its merit half known.

Toilet Soap

AT IN GREAT VARIETY,

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

CIGARS.

The best money value, 40 brands, but

Headquarters for 5 cents

TAKES THE CAKE.

Call and try one.

G. A. THOMSON.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Headquarters

is the place to find it.

G. A. THOMSON.

oct 14 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 1st, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 15 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 32 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 40 A. M.	8 .6 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 29 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 36 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	7 00 "	
Arrive Selma	9 58 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 23 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 52 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 59 "	1 26 "
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 15 P. M.	2 45 A. M.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

oct 21 tf

To turn under the soil at this season of the year with the

Two-Horse Clipper

will be worth no little at the next harvest season or when the land is light. Try the

Boy Clipper,

and you will be rewarded with abundant crops.

Plant tobacco next season and cultivate with the

Stonewall Tobacco Plow,

—FOR SALE BY—

H. H. H., or A. S. SUSKE & CO.,

Agents for the Clipper Plow,

and dealers in all kinds of Farming Implements.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

HAY STREET,

A. S. Huske & Co.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

UNTIL FURTHER

Public Notice,

we will charge for

Ginning Cotton

One Twentieth the Toll and One Dollar for 7 yards 2lb. Bagging, and Ninety Cents for 7 yards of 1 3-4 lb. Bagging, with Six NEW, WHOLE

Arrow Ties

TO EACH BALE.

WE ELEVATE SEED COTTON BY

A Patent Steel Belt,

without labor or detention to planters, gin and pack in merchantable order,

AND DELIVER PROMPTLY AT ANY POINT DESIRED IN TOWN.

We also pay the Highest Cash Price for Seed Cotton delivered at our Gin daily.

oct 7-tf A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

OATS! OATS!!

700 Bushels Winter Oats just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Flour! Flour!!

250 Bbls and Sacks Flour for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

Bagging and Ties!

200 Rolls Heavy Bornio Bagging

500 Bdls Ties for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

Bacon, Molasses and Cheese.

10,000 lbs. BACON,

50 Bbls MOLASSES,

50 Bxs CHEESE,

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Tobacco, Candy and Snuff.

75 Bxs TOBACCO,

50 Bxs CANDY,

5 Gross SNUFF,

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

oct 21 2m

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for buying down carpets, &c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

No. 4 GREEN STREET,

JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS. 50 BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.

—Full line of—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

[For medicinal purposes.

aug 19 tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Important Sale.

On Wednesday, the 1st of December, next, at 11 A. M. on the premises five miles from Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, the land and personal property of C. H. and H. G. Hill will be offered for sale. The land is in three tracts of from 100 to 125 acres each. Each tract has excellent water, swamp and river land and a good tenant house. On two tracts are needful stables and outbuildings. Fences good, land well adapted to corn, cotton, tobacco, fruits, and other crops. Fine orchard and grape vines. Location healthy and road excellent. Personal property includes mule, mare, colt, hogs, sheep, cattle, wagon, cart, tools, harness, corn, potatoes, peas, fodder, hay, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

C. H. & H. G. HILL.

oct 28 ts

NOTICE.

—FULL MARKET PRICE—

Will be paid

FOR ALL COTTON LEFT AT CLUFF MILL.

H. W. LILLY, Trens.,

sept 30-2m B. C. & B. Mills.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 15

To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

MAIN LINE.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:30 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	9 47 a. m.
Fayetteville,	11:37 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:26 p. m.
Liberty,		4:23 p. m.
Greensboro,	5:45 p. m.	
Dinner at Sanford.		

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:24 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:53 p. m.
Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:25 p. m.	
Dinner at Sanford.		

FACTORY JUNCTION AND NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Factory Junction,	8:30 a. m
Arrive at Greensdoro,	9:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 "
Arrive at Pond,	11:37 "
SOUTH BOUND.	
Leave Pond,	12:30 p. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	2:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:30 "
Arrive at Factory Junction,	3:30 "

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at Shoe Heel at 3.35 P. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 4.10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.45 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Shoe Heel at 9.22 A. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 10.15 A. M., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12.20 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7.30 A. M. arrives at Sanford at 11.15 A. M., leaves Sanford at 11.50 A. M., and arrives at Greensboro at 6.15 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Greensboro at 7.00 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 1:05 P. M., leaves Sanford at 2:10 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 6.00 P. M.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

sept 23 tf

Valuable Property For Sale.

On Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1886, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, that desirable House and Lot on Rowan Street at present owned and occupied by J. R. Lee. The lot has 125 feet front on Rowan street, 285 feet back, and contains about one acre, more or less. This property is considered the most desirable on Rowan street. It is splendidly located and has on the premises a good well of water, a fine garden spot and all necessary outhouses. The dwelling and other buildings are in good repair.

Also, one lot adjoining, fronting on Grace street, containing one-third of an acre, on which are stables, cow houses, etc.

This sale is to satisfy a mortgage on the above-described property made by J. R. Lee and wife to E. J. Lilly, and recorded in Book M., No. 3, page 174, in the Register's office in Cumberland county.

Possession given at once. Persons desiring to see the property, can call on J. R. Lee.

Terms of sale: One third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from day of sale.

E. J. LILLY, Mortgagee.

nov 11-ts

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES.

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRESH DRUGS AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE AT

T. W. Broadfoot & Co.'s

All Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

—TRY OUR—

PERFUMES

THEY ARE FINE.

Don't fail to see us before you buy. We offer Special Inducements in Prices.

PAINTS.

Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Property.

On Monday, December 20, 1886, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the residence of R. B. Taylor, deceased, in Cumberland County, all of the real estate and personal property of said deceased.

Terms of sale of real estate: One-third cash and balance in one and two years' time, with 8 per cent. interest from day of sale. Title reserved till full payment is made. Personal property will be sold for cash.

J. W. TAYLOR, and JAS. A. TAYLOR.

nov 18-ts

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals.

Send for circular. July 1-1y

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON, A. S. HUSKE & CO., D. H. RAY & CO., CHARLES HAIGH, W. J. McDONALD, LOCKAMY & ROUSE, J. C. THOMSON, J. R. VANN, S. A. PHILLIPS, GEO. A. THOMSON, A. GARRASON, A. E. RANKIN & CO., D. M. McDONALD, J. L. ALLEN, W. J. BOONE & CO., E. F. MOORE, AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breakfast Strips

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON, 407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17 1y

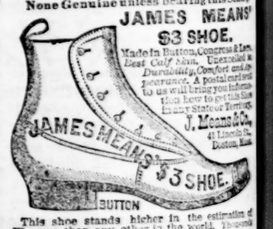
Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

Made in Button, Congress & Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unequaled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to procure them in every State or Territory.

J. Means & Co. 47 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass.



This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Dealers who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

sept 2 3m

Selling at Cost

FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day.

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CASH LOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones at the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22

Notice to Shippers.

The Steamer J. C. Stewart is now in the employment of the Cape Fear & Peoples' Steamboat Co., and will run the regular days of the "Steamer A. P. Hurt," while the latter is being overhauled and painted. Leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

sept 9-tf W. S. COOK, Agt.

Oats, Corn, Hay and Wheat

50,000 Bus. WHITE OATS.

10,000 Bus. MIXED WHITE CORN.

200 Bus. SEED WHEAT.

200 Tons TIMOTHY HAY.

For sale by P. B. SUBLETT & SON, Staunton, Va.

sept 23-3m

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

H. R. HORNE Fayetteville, N C

dec 24-1-y